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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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TRAINED AT THE ENEMY

SHOTS SENT INTO ROTTEN STRUCTURE OF CAPITALISM.

Insurgency Will Not Eradicate Plutocracy; Organized Workers Must Take Hold—S. P. Muddleheadedness Breaks Loose at Milwaukee Election—Tom Watson's Change of Front.

The bomb that blows up one czar crowns his successor. The resignation that vacates one capitalist politician's seat seats his successor. Senators Aldrich and Hale, respectively of Rhode Island and Maine resign; and the resignation will forthwith seat their doubles. The ship of the plutocracy feels itself endangered by insurgent waves. In its distress it is throwing overboard the Aldriches and Hales, and the Cannons will follow. Yet what does it boot? The seats of the bourgeois politicians will never be vacated to a purpose until the incumbents are bounced by the politically and economically organized tellers of the land.

Broken must be the hearts of Dora Windegeth and Anna Kusserow, the two noble Illinois workingwomen who joined the paper-box manufacturing company of W. C. Ritchie in its efforts to emancipate the workingwomen of Illinois from the slavery that the Ten Hour Law held them under; and in the firm's efforts to leave the workingwomen free to work overtime. Broken must be the pure hearts of those two noble daughters of toil who toiled for the freedom of their sisters to wreck themselves. The effort has failed. The Supreme Court of Illinois pronounces the Ten Hour Law constitutional. Hearty condolences are also extended to the Nashville, Tenn., "Bookmaker," a national organ of the paper-box manufacturers, that recently expressed the patriotic expectation that the Law would be declared unconstitutional.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is having a hard time in the Senate to push through his plan to appropriate \$65,000 "to investigate the cause of high prices." If instead of the amount having only five figures it had six the proposition would have a stronger pull. Such a paltry sum as \$65,000 is not enough for real fun to a sufficient number. It implies a small committee of "investigators," that is junketers. Enlarge the sum and its supporters will increase in geometric ratio.

If Victor L. Berger, the talented leader of the Milwaukee Social Democratic victors, had the inspiration of keeping a diary, he must be shaking with mirth by comparing some of the entries he must have made about 1900, and some of the entries he must now be making. In 1900, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published frequent snatches of the speeches delivered by its Editor, Hermann Schuler, at the meetings of its "Partei." Early in 1900 the "Partei" being distracted what to do; finding its "revolution" against the Socialist Labor Party a dismal failure; finding itself out in the cold; and anxiously looking around for shelter, considered the advisability of hying under the wings of the newly started Debs colonization party in the West. At that season Schuler's great objection to that, as stated in his reported speeches, was "that man Berger." He would have nothing to do with Berger, and Berger, no doubt, was lambasting the Schulers to the Queen's taste. Now—now—the fly on the wheel Schuler, whose schemes have suffered ignominious shipwreck in New York, is trying to spell the word "Schuler" with the letters B, e, r, g, e, r. Berger must be enjoying the sight, and well he may.

The New York "Sun" is becoming positively scared. "Roosevelt in 1912" darkens the face of the luminary. It has begun to scold the Democrats for being too hilariously over-confident. It is warning them that the disaffected Republicans may draw back in terror at the oleaginous smile of the 16 to 1 traveler. Well may the "Sun" grow scared. There are others.

The "Arbeiter Welt," Yiddish Chicago organ of the Socialist party, being moved by the Milwaukee election to show what a Socialist Mayor can

do, declares in its issue of the 8th: "A Socialist Mayor may more easily find an excuse to send police to smash the cars of the Company than a capitalist Mayor may find to send police to break the heads of the strikers." And the "Vorwaerts," Yiddish New York organ of the S. P., having found the reason for the Milwaukee triumph, and the elsewhere deadness of the S. P. in the discovery that "the West is the leader of American capitalism," and having been taken to account for the "discovery," justifies the same with the argument that "the march of human civilization is westward." Similarly the S. P. English press.

In her work "Isis Unveiled," Madame Blavatsky, while singing the praises of Theosophy, warns that Theosophy has the dangerous quality of setting into activity the nastiest features of man. It should seem that the Milwaukee triumph is a sort of Theosophy—it has set into activity all the latent muddle-headedness of the S. P.

Lo, a contrast—

"Daniel De Leon, you have been assailing me in your paper; and you are the translator of Herr Bebel's obscene book, 'Woman Under Socialism.' . . . Now, I dare any of you, and all of you, to come into this magazine and discuss Socialism. You may have ten pages a month. I just dare any of you and all of you to come. . . . Will you come? I am rubbing my fist right under your noses, you know.—THOMAS E. WATSON." "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," April, 1910.

"Thomson, Ga., April 12, 1910." "Daniel De Leon, Esq., 28 City Hall Place, New York, N. Y." "Dear Sir:—I cannot consider your manuscript until my series of articles now running in my magazine is completed. I am holding your manuscript, unopened, until that time. Yours very truly, THOS. E. WATSON."

Standard Oil brother-in-law Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, being interpolated in the Senate by Senator Smith of South Carolina upon what did he attribute the high cost of living to. Aldrich answered: "The prosperity of the country has increased and the standard of living risen." This amounts to compressing "the country" into the gold mine owners. Only their prosperity has really increased by the increased output of gold. The plutocracy will sorely miss Standard Oil brother-in-law Aldrich in the Senate. An Aldrich, no more than a Rome, is builded in a day.

The Labor Party, which was launched in Philadelphia on the night of the 21st of this month by 1,000 delegates from Trades Unions and with John J. Murphy, the President of the Central Labor Union, at the helm, followed, though without expressly saying so, the motto: "You can't have too much of a good thing." "Immediate Demands" or "Reform Measures" being considered "a good thing" the platform of the new Labor Party is chock full of it.

The Spokane "Industrial Worker," organ of the I'm-a-bummers, alias "Direct Actionists," of the 16th of this month declares its organization "does not allow its ranks to be divided by race prejudice." If the paper speaks truly, it must have expunged from membership the Anti-Orientalist B. H. Williams, alias "Amender of Marx," who favored exclusion of Orientals [see report of the convention of 1907] and who (when he accepted the invitation of his pals to come to New York and "see to Section New York S. L. P.") was himself "seen to" introduced the race question into the New York District Council by developing some very marked Anti-Semitic allusions.

The "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" for the month of March, in an article that delivers "Battle to Socialism," has this choice bit of analytic presentation of facts: "Every movement directed to the reformation of our present economic order has three purposes in view: the bettering of the condition of the workingman, the curbing of the excessive power of cap-

UPON WHOSE HEAD THAT BLOOD?

It is the regulation despatch of an encounter between constables and strikers that came from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st of this month. The despatch, moreover, had the specific Pennsylvania flavor.

The despatches tell of about 250 Hungarian workingmen, now again on strike against the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, peacefully assembled at Bloody Angle and listening to one of their speakers; of constables and police ordering them to disperse; of a shot being thereupon fired by one of the workers, fatally wounding the Chief of Police; and of the subsequent dispersion of the strikers, leaving two dying and several more injured behind. This is the gist of the despatches, those that come from friendly and those that come from unfriendly sources.

That the blood of these workingmen victims falls upon the head of the Capitalist Class is a truism. It is a truism that almost loses weight by its staleness. The ordering of men, who are peaceably assembled, assembled, at that, on a spot where they could not even be charged with "obstructing traffic," to disperse, is an outrage. Outrage invites resistance, kindles rage. Even if, as all the despatches agree, the first shot proceeded from the workers, it was provoked, instigated and incited by the liveried law-breakers of Capitalism who presumed to repeal State and national constitutional guarantees concerning peaceful assemblage. The guilty incitement smears with gore the head of the inciter.

But all is not said when that is said. Not upon the heads of the guilty

inciters only falls the proletarian blood just spilled in McKees Rocks. In equal share is that blood shared by the heads of the unconscionable pack of self-seeking misguiders who have fastened themselves upon those very workingmen, together with the infamous politicians of the Socialist party who abetted them.

All workingmen, whatever their nationality in this country, need as much the checking restraint of coolness, as the spur of information upon their class condition. All are equally exhausted in mind and body; all are equally racked of nerves; all are equally on the verge of despair—whatever their nationality. With the foreign-born, however, who do not even possess the country's tongue, the additional weakness of helplessness, and, consequently, of blind dependence upon those they deem their friends, is added to the other inflammable qualities shared by the whole proletariat.

Upon him who would take up the work of agitation among this specially distracted element lies, accordingly, the added responsibility of calm, cool, sound instruction. Not so did the Ettore, the Trautmanns, the St. Johns, the Elizabeth Flynn-Joneses, together with the rest of the female and male hyenas who covered themselves with the noble skin of the I. W. W., understand their duty. Seeing in the Labor Movement only pasture for their vain-glory, besides even more sordid ambitions, they presumed and assumed to handle a question for which they were mentally and morally unfit. Without the remotest comprehension of the structure of Industrial Unionism; without, accordingly, the faintest un-

derstanding of the all-sufficient physical power that Industrial Unionism furnishes the proletariat with;—without any of these necessary equipments the pack started in to "amend Marx"—the ballot box was to be "struck with an axe." "Direct Action" was to save the day; the ballot was a "politician's weapon," etc., etc. The first consequence of this was a caricature of the Marxian principle that "force has ever been the midwife of Revolution"; the next consequence was a system of agitation that, instead of steadying the minds of their hearers with constructive information, aided in unsteady the same. With such a "propaganda" the pack of Ettores and Trautmanns fell upon the sufficiently distracted and helpless Hungarian proletariat at McKees Rocks, thus, instead of leading into useful channels the combustible elements already at hand, adding fuel thereto. And, lo, the shot, futile for good, big, under the circumstances, with evil, fired at the lawbreaking Chief of Police.

Justifiable 'tho' the first shot was at Bloody Angle, it was an act of insanity. For the insanity the "Direct Action" so-called I. W. W. is directly responsible. Upon their head, together with the head of their doubles, the Socialist party politicians—who, with the notable exception of the Milwaukee Social Democrats, and, in pursuit of their petty anti-Socialist Labor Party policies, whooped it up for the Anarchist so-called I. W. W.—falls an ample share of the blood of the Hungarian wage slaves shed at McKees Rocks. No less than the Capitalist Class, is this viperous combine guilty, guilty, guilty!

THE A. F. L. LABOR PARTY

Chicago Federation of Labor Decides in Its Favor.

Chicago, April 18.—In a heated meeting lasting nearly five hours the Chicago Federation of Labor last Sunday, April 17, went on record as favoring the organization of a new political party of Labor. The decision was unanimous. All the three bogus parties—the Republican, the Democratic, and the Socialist party were thrown overboard as not representing Labor and its aspirations.

All kinds of insinuations and personalities were indulged in by the delegates, some getting angry and red in the face, others solemn and nearly shedding tears. Gompers was criticised for withholding information of his plans in re labor politics and thereby complicating matters. Fitzpatrick, the president of the Federation, tried to save Gompers by refusing to carry out the instructions and wishes of the Federation. He was bluntly told to step down and out and to go to —

The following resolution was introduced by T. P. Quinn of the Actors' Union, G. J. Macey of the Stereotypers' Union, and signed by B. Buchanan, James Maguire and Henry Conder:

"Whereas, A federal court, sitting in judgment on the Danbury Hatters' Case has recently given its decision sustaining the lower court; and

"Whereas, This decision to all intents and purposes means the impoverishment of every member of the union involved, having property that can be attached; and

"Whereas, Said decision, if permitted to stand as the law of the land, will drive the great majority of home-owning or property holding members out of labor unions; and

"Whereas, These judges and the laws they give us are the direct results of our own political inactivity; and

"Whereas, It is our judgment and the verdict of history that no old political party proved competent to deal with or solve new questions, having in them larger liberties for the people; and

"Whereas, The great question and problem before the American people at this time for solution is the question of the laborer and the capitalist, and the problem is the industrial problem; and

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federa-

tion of Labor instruct its executive officers to immediately communicate with the president of the American Federation of Labor and request that he take such steps as may be necessary to enlist the co-operation of farmers' unions and all other bodies seeking political and industrial reform, to the end that the democracy of the nation, now scattered among all existing political parties, wasting its efforts and dissipating its influence, be welded into one, and that a great industrial political movement, having for its purpose industrial liberty, be brought into existence as soon as possible; and be it further

"Resolved, That President Fitzpatrick, our delegate to the Farmers' convention, be instructed to use his influence to develop sentiment favorable for this end."

The Resolution Committee introduced the resolution without comment.

Delegate Quinn in speaking in support of the resolution said: "Let us strengthen the hands of Gompers. I have waited for the Executive Council to act but I have waited in vain. We should do all we can to give the A. F. of L. our position in this matter. Gompers is going to the farmers' convention. The farmers are conservative men. I want a revolution in the industrial order. I want to see a complete revolution in the position of the wage workers on the political field. A system that makes masters and slaves must be abolished. And to do this so as to avoid the bloody repetition of the Cromwells and Napoleons of history we need a political movement. I want to see sentiment developed in this nation that will prevent such a disaster. Let us unite the toilers of the land and of the factories."

COAL MINERS "SETTLED"

Altoona, Pa., April 25.—After an almost all-night session between the operators and coal miners' scale committee, representing the bituminous fields of Central Pennsylvania, practically all of the demands of the miners were agreed to, the scale was signed up, and the miners throughout the district were ordered to return to work this morning.

Increases of three cents a ton in pick mining and four cents in machine mining were granted, while the price of all classes of labor about the mines will be advanced a mere 5.55 per cent.

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MAYOR SEIDEL STEPS IN.

Social Democratic Party Man Takes Office.

Milwaukee, April 19.—The government of Milwaukee, which for more than a decade, with the exception of two years under Republican rule, has been controlled by Democrats, passed to-day into the hands of the Social-Democrats and Mayor Emil Seidel.

Seidel will have back of him in the council twenty-one members of his party. The minority consists of ten Democrats and four Republicans.

The council chamber was crowded when Mayor Seidel delivered his inaugural address. He said in part:

"In your policy the promises contained in our platform should have a prominent part. Such measures as can be carried out under the provisions of our present charter should be taken up at once. Where the charter interferes, proper bills should at once be drafted to be presented to the next Legislature.

"Before all things, home rule, the right of self-government, should be secured for the city of Milwaukee.

"The workers of our city are its most valuable asset. Your attention should be directed to the passage of such measures as will promote the well-being of this class of citizens, safeguard health, check any tendency to encroach upon such few rights as the workers still enjoy, and wherever possible, extend for them the opportunities of life.

"In this direction a number of steps can be taken. The Administration should constantly watch over the conditions prevailing in factories, workshops, and places of employment, with regard to sanitation. There should at all times be a full and hearty co-operation with State factory inspectors in the enforcement of measures providing for industrial hygiene.

"Contracts to be let by the city are awarded to the lowest bidders. This does not preclude the right of the city as a corporation to demand compliance with certain specifications. Thus, the quality and treatment of materials may be spared to insure economy. It is the height of absurdity to contend that this should not hold good with regard to labor. The contention that the city can not, as an economic precaution, specify the treatment of labor is a violation of the right of free contract, a right enjoyed by corporations and individual employers.

"Therefore, in contracts to be let by the city the specifications should provide for hours of labor that are not exhausting, that leave a margin of time for rest and development. Such specifications should also provide for sufficiency of light and ventilation; they should prohibit child-labor, properly protect woman labor, and prevent the imposition upon workers of degrading conditions."

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION

International Harvester Company Follows U. S. Steel Co. with Plans

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—In line with the U. S. steel Corporation policy to start a workingmen's compensating practice to hold its employees and prevent them breaking ranks by joining labor organizations, the International Harvester company now publishes an elaborate system of paying benefits to its employees in cases of accidents. The system is to go into effect on May 1, and is to apply to 25,000 employees.

In its announcement the company says hereafter it will cast aside the defense of "contributory negligence," "assumed risk" and the "fellow servant" doctrine and proposes to pay, without regard to any legal question of liability a definite scale of compensation to all employees who are injured as a result of accidents.

In case of death three years' wages are to be paid, but not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$4,000. For the loss of a hand or foot one and one-half years' wages, but not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. In case of other injuries one-fourth wages during the first thirty days, or one-half wages for a longer period, or a pension if disability continues permanently.

About 17,000 of the company's employees are located in Chicago. The rest are employed in Milwaukee, Akron, O.; Springfield, O.; Auburn, N. Y.; Sterling, Ill.; the mines in Mesaba range in Minnesota and lumber mills at eerling, Mo.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

FRENZIED JOURNALISM GIVES A DELECTABLE EXHIBITION.

Trade Union Paper Cites the Advantages of a Coffin and Hearse as a Reason to Become an A. F. of L.—Friendly Little Game of Chummy Labor Leaders

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, April 18.—This week we have been treated to an exhibition of mud-slinging such as one is told emanates only from Socialist papers. In this city there are a number of factions of the capitalist parties which are represented by as many morning or evening papers. In their hysterical efforts to reach the ears of the public, long grown tired of the use of the superlative, they often border on the fabulous. The "Bulletin," representing the minority interests, has been the untiring enemy of the present administration, and while more or less of its accusations are true it has at last overdone it. The "Bulletin" says there are about 70,000 prostitutes as a result of the "wide open town" policy; Mayor McCarthy comes back with the retort that there are probably not more than that number of women in San Francisco.

The "Call" now acts as the McCarthy mouthpiece which, to the uninitiated, appears inexplicable. Before election this self-same paper attacked McCarthy in a most violent and (to the bourgeois mind) unreasonable manner, thus gaining McCarthy a great number of sympathetic votes. Had the "Call" openly endorsed or even only criticized McCarthy in moderate terms, the election would probably have gone against him; such is San Francisco's frenzied journalism.

An example of the specious arguments used by the labor leader is found in latest issue of "Organized Labor." Speaking of dividends which trades unions declare, it says: "There is not a bank, a business, or fraternal institution that pays the dividends that the trade unions do. For an illustration: Each member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters pays to the general office 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Laying aside wife's funeral benefit and total disability benefit, he receives after one year a death benefit of \$200. That is, he would have to pay dues for over 66 years in order to pay in the amount he gets in death benefits alone.

"If he lives 33 years after the day of joining, he will have realized 200 per cent. per annum profit on that one item alone. But more than that. There is not a union carpenter in San Francisco who does not get from \$1 to \$1.50 more a day by reason of his organization than does the non-union man. To be conservative, let us say he only gets \$1 more a day and works only 200 days a year. On his investment of \$12 in dues he will have realized 200, or over 1,600 per cent." No doubt this will be swallowed by the unthinking, but the Socialist or even any one with a smattering of economics would relegate it to the joke column.

J. H. Bowling, erstwhile secretary of the Carmen's Union of San Francisco, is a prosperous man these days. In fact, he has never failed to prosper since he helped the men he was leading to lose the fight against Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads.

When he went on the pay-roll of the Patrick Calhoun, the ambitious Bowling got a splendid start in life. Patrick considered the affidavits concerning the strike, which Bowling manufactured for him, to be of great value. Having got his start, Bowling now, at such times as he is not wanted for service by the United Railroads, engages in the insurance business with the aid, strangely enough, of O. A. Twitmoor, who is Mayor McCarthy's bosom friend and fellow worker, and therefore necessarily allied to Calhoun. In his search for fire insurance business, Bowling went to the Brewing Co. and presented a card whereon was printed the name of O. A. Twitmoor. On the back of the card was the following note: "The bearer, J. H. Bowling, is a friend of ours. He desires your fire insurance. Anything you can do for him will be considered a personal favor. O. A. T." Members of the Building Council will be wondering who are "our friends."

"Our friend" Bowling is Twitmoor's friend; "our friend" Twitmoor is Mayor McCarthy's friend; "our friend" Mc-

(Continued on page two.)

Mass Meeting

Workingmen: To be free we must throw off the Master Class; to throw off the Master Class we must unite politically and Economically on the basis of International Solidarity, without prejudice of Race or Country. Therefore: the—



Socialist Labor Party

Again Bids You Join as One In a

MONSTER MASS MEETING

To Celebrate

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

At

COOPER UNION

Monday, May 2, 1910, at 8 P.M.

SPEAKERS

FRANK E. PASSANO, Candidate for Governor.
JAMES T. HUNTER, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.
DANIEL DE LEON, Editor Daily and Weekly People.
JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Editor Der Arbeiter.
DR. ABRAHAM LEVINE will preside.

ART TO-DAY AND UNDER SOCIALISM

TAKEN FROM AN ARTICLE BY WM. MORRIS, ON "THE SOCIALIST IDEAL-ART."

Some people will perhaps not be prepared to hear that Socialism has any ideal of art, for in the first place it is so obviously founded on the necessity for dealing with the bare economy of life, that many and even some Socialists, can see nothing save that economic basis; and moreover, many who might be disposed to admit the necessity of an economic change in the direction of Socialism, believe quite sincerely that art is fostered by the inequalities of condition which it is the first business of Socialism to do away with, and indeed that it cannot exist without them. Nevertheless I assert that, that Socialism is an all-embracing theory of life, and that as it has an ethic and a religion of its own, so also has it an esthetic; so that to every one who wishes to study Socialism duly, it is necessary to look on it from the esthetic point of view. And, secondly, I assert that inequality of condition, whatever may have been the case, in former ages of the world, has now become incompatible with the existence of a healthy art.

But before I go further I must explain that I use the word art in a wider sense than is commonly used among us to-day. For convenience's sake, indeed, I will exclude all appeals to the intellect and emotions that are not addressed to the eyesight; though, properly speaking, music and all other literature that deals with style should be considered as portions of art; but I can exclude from consideration as a possible vehicle of art no production of man which can be looked at. And here at once becomes obvious the sundering of the ways between the Socialist and the commercial view of art. To the Socialist a house, a knife, a cup, a steam engine, or what not—anything, I repeat, that is made by man and has form—must either be a work of art or destructive to art. The commercialist, on the other hand, divides "manufactured articles" into those which are prettily works of art, and are offered for sale in the market as such, and those which have no pretense and could have no pretense to artistic qualities. The one side asserts indifference. The other denies it. The commercialist sees that in the great mass of civilized human labor there is no pretense to art, and thinks that this is natural, inevitable and on the whole desirable. The Socialist, on the contrary, sees in this obvious lack of art a disease peculiar to modern civilization and hurtful to humanity; and furthermore believes it to be a disease which can be remedied.

This disease and injury to humanity, also, he thinks is no trifling matter, but a grievous deduction from the happiness of man; for he knows that the all-pervading art of which I have been speaking, and to the possibility of which the commercialist is blind, is the expression of pleasure in the labor of production; and that, since all persons who are not mere burdens on the community must produce in some form or another, it follows that under our present system most honest men must lead unhappy lives, since their work, which is the most important part of their lives, is devoid of pleasure.

Now, the Socialist not only sees this disease in the body politic, but also thinks that he knows the cause of it, and consequently can conceive of a remedy; and that all the more because the disease is in the main peculiar as above said, to modern civilization. Art was once the common possession of the whole people; it was the rule in the Middle Ages that the produce of handicraft was beautiful. Doubtless, there were eyesores in the palmy days of the mediæval art, but these were caused by the destruction of wares, not, as now, by the making of them; it was the act of war and devastation that grieved the eye of the artist then—the sacked town, the burned village, the deserted fields. Ruin on its face bore the tokens of its essential hideousness; to-day it is prosperity that is externally ugly.

The story of the Lancashire manufacturer who, coming back from Italy, that sad museum of the nations, rejoiced to see the smoke, with which he was poisoning the beauty of the earth, pouring out of his chimneys, gives us a genuine type of the active rich man of the commercial period degraded into incapacity of even wishing for decent surroundings. In those past days the wounds of war were grievous, indeed, but peace would bring back pleasure to men, and the hope of peace was at least conceivable; but now peace can no longer help us and has no hope for us; the prosperity of the country, by whatever "leaps and bounds" it may advance, will but make everything more and more ugly about us.

Let me state bluntly a few facts about the present condition of the arts before I start to lay before my readers the definite Socialist ideal which I have been asked to state. It is necessary to do this, because no ideal for the future can be conceived of unless we proceed by way of contrast; it is the desire to escape from the present failure which forces us into what are called "ideals"; in fact, they are mostly attempts by persons of strong hope to embody their discontent with the present.

It will scarcely be denied, I suppose, that at present art is only enjoyed, or indeed thought of, by comparatively a few persons—broadly speaking, by the rich and parasites that minister to them directly. The poor can only afford to have what art is given to them in charity, which is of the inferior quality inherent in all such gifts—not worth picking up except by starving people.

Now, having eliminated the poor (that is, almost the whole mass of those that make anything that has form, which as before said, must either be helpful to art or destructive of it) as not sharing in art from any side, let us see how the rich, who do share in it to a certain extent, get on with it. But poorly, I think, although they are rich. By abstracting themselves from the general life of man that surrounds them, they can get some pleasure from a few works of art; whether they be part of the wreckage of times past, or produced by individual labor, intelligence, and patience of a few men of genius of to-day fighting desperately against all the tendencies of the age. But they can do no more than surround themselves with a little circle of hot-house atmosphere of art hopelessly at odds with the common air of day. A rich man may have a house full of pictures, and beautiful books, and furniture and so forth; but as soon as he steps out into the streets he is again in the midst of ugliness, to which he must blunt his senses or be miserable if he really cares about art. Even when he is in the country, amidst

the beauty of trees and fields, he cannot prevent some neighboring landowner making the landscape hideous with utilitarian agriculture; nay, it is almost certain that his own steward or agent will force him into doing the like on his own lands; he cannot even rescue his parish church from the hands of the restoring parson. He can go where he likes and do what he likes outside the realm of art, but there he is helpless. Why is this? Simply because the great mass of effective art, that which pervades all life, must be the result of the harmonious co-operation of neighbors. And a rich man has no neighbors—nothing but rivals and parasites.

Now the outcome of this is that though the educated classes (as we call them) have theoretically some share in art, or might have, as a matter of fact they have very little. Outside the circle of artists themselves there are very few even of the educated classes who care about art. Art is kept alive by a small group of artists working in a spirit quite antagonistic to the spirit of the time; and they also suffer the lack of co-operation, which is an essential lack in the art of our epoch. They are limited, therefore, to the production of a few individualistic works, which are looked upon by almost everybody as curiosities to be examined, and not as pieces of beauty to be enjoyed.

This, then, is the position of art in this epoch. It is helpless and crippled amidst the sea of utilitarian brutality. It cannot perform the most necessary functions; it cannot build a decent house, or ornament, or book, or lay out a garden, or prevent the ladies of the time from dressing in a way that caricatures the body and degrades it. On the one hand it is cut off from the traditions of the past, on the other from the life of the present. It is the art of a clique and not of the people. The people are too poor to have any share of it.

As an artist I know this, because I can see it. As a Socialist I know that it can never be bettered as long as we are living in that special condition of inequality which is produced by the direct and intimate exploitation of the makers of wares, the workmen, at the hands of those who are not producers in any, even the widest, acceptance of the word.

The first point, therefore, in the Socialist ideal of art is that it should be common to the whole people; and that this can only be the case if it comes to be recognized that art should be an integral part of all manufactured wares that have definite form and are intended for any endurance. In other words, instead of looking upon art as a luxury incidental to a certain privileged position, the Socialist claims art as a necessity of human life which society has no right to withhold from any one of its citizens; and he claims also that in order that this claim may be established people shall have every opportunity of taking to the work which each is best fitted for; not only that there may be the least possible waste of human effort, but also that that effort may be exercised pleasantly. For I must here repeat what I have often had to say, that the pleasurable exercise of our energies is at once the source of all art and the cause of all happiness; that is to say, it is the end of life. So that, once again, the society which does not give a due opportunity to all its members to exercise their energies pleasantly has forgotten the end of life, is not fulfilling its functions, and therefore is a mere tyranny to be resisted at all points.

Considering the relation of the modern world to art, our business is now, and for long will be, not so much attempting to produce definite art as rather clearing the ground to give art its opportunity. We have been such slaves to the modern practice of the unlimited manufacture of makeshifts for real wares, that we run a serious risk of destroying the very material of art; of making it necessary that men, in order to have any artistic perception, should be born blind, and should get their ideas of beauty from the hearsay of books.

The first step toward the fresh new-birth of art must interfere with the privilege of private persons to destroy the beauty of the earth for their private advantage, and thereby to rob the community. The day when some company of enemies of the community are forbidden, for example, to turn the fields of Kent into another collection of cinder heaps in order that they may extract wealth, unearned by them from a mass of half paid laborers; the day when some hitherto all-powerful "pig-skin stuffed with money" is told that he shall not pull down some ancient building in order that he may force his fellow-citizens to pay him additional rack-rent for land which is not his (save as the newly-acquired watch of the highwayman is), that day will be the beginning of the fresh new-birth of art in modern times.

But that day will also be one of the memorable days of Socialism; for this very privilege, which is but the privilege

THE INTERNATIONAL

The International, which term, in a loose way, designates the International Socialist Movement, is at once the quickest and most conclusive reply to those objectors, abounding in every capitalist country, whose continual clamor against Socialism is summed up in the sentence: "Socialism will never take root in this country." For, since the inception of what may be called the international workingmen's, that is, Socialist movement, there has been a tremendous growth both in sentiment and in numbers for the revolutionary principles which it represents. Starting with what was a handful of exiles in Paris in 1836, the movement has gathered millions within its folds, and these members are distributed in every capitalist country. When the Eighth International Socialist Congress meets this year at Copenhagen, there will be recorded perhaps the largest gathering in the history of these Congresses, for the spirit of international solidarity among the world's class conscious workers is still mounting.

Not only is this constant growth an effective reply to the lamentations of the anti-Socialist whose only wail is as already mentioned, but it is also the highest cause for congratulation and encouragement to the militant in the Socialist ranks. Often does the course of the labor movement seem dark and dreary, the struggle an exhaustive uphill one with no apparent results for toilsome efforts to freely, devotedly, and heroically tendered. And at times staunch hearts seem to feel that the difficulties are insurmountable. But this is in appearance only. A larger glance over the field shows an unmistakable advance, and gives force to the beautiful lines of Mackay,

"Say not the struggle naught avail-eth," etc.

A short survey of the years traversed since the inception of the international labor movement will show the wonderful progress made. It was in 1836 that a few German exiles in Paris formed what was then called the "League of the Just." These men had one idea which they strove for: the brotherhood of man. Their motto was: "All men are brethren." Of course, this was far from being an expression of revolutionary socialism, but revolutionary socialism had at that time not yet appeared.

The "League of the Just" soon changed its name to the "Alliance of Communists." Karl Marx and Frederick Engels formed a group of this Alliance in 1845 at Brussels, Belgium. The addition of these two men was an important acquisition for the Alliance; and had the result of giving a definite platform to the modern Socialist movement. In 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned by the central authorities of the Alliance to draw up a set of principles; the outcome was the celebrated and famous Communist Manifesto, a manifesto which is one of the fundamental, if not the fundamental expression of the aims and objects of the Socialist.

The course of developments in Europe following the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions practically outlawed the Communists; various countries passed laws against workingmen's political societies, and the organization, in the course of time, went under.

Next we have the International Workingmen's Association making its debut. This developed from associations between English and French workmen, starting in 1862. On September 28, 1864, the organization was formally launched at a large mass meeting of workmen in St. Martin's Hall, London. A committee was named to draft a document presenting the principles of the association and Joseph Mazzini, the Italian revolutionist, was requested to draw up the paper, but his presentation proved unsatisfactory, and then Marx was given the work. His draft was unanimously accepted. His statement, clear and incisive, was as follows:

"Considering—that the emancipation of the working class must be achieved by the working class itself, and therefore involves a class struggle, which on the side of the workers is not for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties and the abolition of all class rule.

"That the economic subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the sources of life and instruments of labor

of the robber by force of arms, is just the thing which it is the aim and end of our present organization to uphold; and all the formidable executive at the back of it—army, police, law-courts, presided over by the judge as representing the executive—is directed toward this one end—to take care that the richest shall rule, and shall have full license to injure the commonwealth to the full extent of his riches.

lies at the root of social misery, mental degradation, political dependence and servitude in every form;

"That the economic emancipation of the working class is therefore the great end to which every political movement must be subordinated as a means;

"That all efforts aiming at that great end have hitherto failed from the want of solidarity between the manifold divisions of labor in each country, and from the absence of a fraternal bond of union between the working classes of different countries;

"That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, involving all countries in which the modern state of society exists, and depending for its solution on the practical and theoretical co-operation of the most advanced countries;

"That the present reawakening of the working classes in the most industrial countries of Europe, while it raises new hopes, gives a solemn warning against a relapse into old errors and calls for close connection of the now separate movements;

"For these reasons the International Workingmen's Association has been founded. All its members shall recognize that Truth, morality, justice, must be the basis of their conduct towards all men, regardless of color, creed or nationality. They shall regard it the duty of a man to demand the rights of a man and a citizen, not only for himself, but for every one who does his duty. No rights without duties, no duties without rights."

Two years later, 1866, the first congress of this association was held at Geneva, Switzerland. The new body had affiliations in a number of countries, among which was America. Those who owned allegiance to the International numbered considerably in excess to those who were part and parcel of the Communist League. The new organization had its own troubles with the Anarchists, but Marx was finally successful in having them expelled from the ranks. In the nature of things, the International had to depend on a membership which more or less failed to grasp the deep significance of the purpose of the organization. This fact, together with the governmental oppression from various countries accounted for its final dissolution; as an organization. All in all, the International marked an important stride in the working class movement, and when its end came in 1875, it left behind an influence that was bound to assert itself again. As Richard Ely correctly said, in 1883: "It is often supposed that the International is dead. This is a great mistake. The formal organization of the old International was dissolved in 1875; but the original spirit survived."

And so it proved. Socialism, the doctrine which the International Association of Workmen espoused, went right ahead gaining converts in the various European countries, as well as in the United States. In 1889, on the occasion of the Paris centenary of the French Revolution, the first International Socialist Congress was held there. There were present 395 delegates. Thus the working class movement, confirming Marx's pointed assertion, that it goes down to defeat to rise ever stronger, manifested itself here with renewed vigor and increased force. Among the resolutions passed at this Congress were such declaring for an eight hour day, and adopting the first of May as the day on which the world's workers should hold demonstrations in favor of a shorter workday. The next year such demonstrations took place in most capitalist lands.

Since the first Paris international socialist congress six other gatherings have been held and the seventh (that is really the eighth) is now soon to meet at Copenhagen. Beginning with a delegation of 395 in Paris, there was an official representation at Stuttgart, Germany, of 884. Twenty-five countries sent delegations, among these being men from Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

These congresses have now acquired a permanency, and so far the intrepid labors of Marx and all the other pioneers have borne fruit. The greater fruit yet to come will have to be fought for by each affiliated organization in its own land.

In the face of these facts, recording as they do the onward march of the Social Revolution, the Socialists the world over have great cause for rejoicing on this May Day celebration. The international fraternization on this day is bound to grow in importance and it will yet enforce its message of "Hands up!" to the international capitalist class. Speed the day, ye militants!

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

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SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page one.)

Carthy is Pat Calhoun's friend; "our friend" Calhoun is the friend (?) of organized labor.

"Organized Labor" sums up the Milwaukee Social Democratic success in the following words: "What is there in a name? Ask Milwaukee. The good burghers elected a man by name of Seidel by 8,000 majority. The name, which means 'beer mug,' proved itself irresistible. Schlitz, Pabst and Best made Milwaukee famous; it took a Seidel to make it immortal. Laying all jokes aside, the election of Emil Seidel, an intelligent patternmaker as Mayor of Milwaukee on the Socialist ticket, is a forward step. Regardless of whether one believes in the possibility of emancipating the working class by electing proletarians to office, thus making bourgeois out of them, the fact remains that not until all political means have been tried and proven themselves ineffectual will the workers realize the necessity of more drastic measures. . . . Neither the Socialist party of Milwaukee nor the Union Labor party of San Francisco have got any startling revolutionary program. . . . In reading the platform of the Social Democratic party, as it is called in Wisconsin, and comparing it with similar platforms of twenty years ago, one can not help observing the awful comedown from the old principles. In those days the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and confiscation of the ill-gotten plunder of capitalism was the predominant part of the program. To-day penny lunches, street sprinkling, and public water closets will do nicely. Estimable measures no doubt, but no more revolutionary than any bourgeois platform might be."

F. W. S.

NEGROES SHOW WHITES SOLIDARITY

Louisville, Ky., April 24.—Hazel Spaulding, a white girl, has succeeded in calling a strike of 1100 Negroes employed as stemmer by the American Tobacco Company. The young woman succeeded in slipping past the company's guards in the plant, shouting: "Strike for your rights and follow me." In an instant the hundreds of Negroes left their work and rushed pell-mell after her, later joining the 400 white girl strikers who had previously gone out at another plant of the company.

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That the workman of the thirteenth century could buy more with his wages of 8 cents a day than the modern workman can with his \$2.50 to \$6 a day is the declaration of Prof. James J. Walsh of Cathedral College, New York.

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MAD DOGS AND EMPLOYERS

FORMER KILL THEIR HUNDREDS, BUT LATTER SLAY THEIR TENS OF THOUSANDS.

On Christmas day I read an article in a leading daily paper, an article in glaring headlines, stating that during the past year 111 persons had died from mad dog bites. It was proposed to muzzle all dogs, mad, tame and indifferent—let every poodle in the whole country suffer for the mistake of the 111—all to preserve life, limb and domestic happiness. This is indeed a serious matter.

Let us not be too much overwrought over the bites from raving mad dogs, rather let us turn to a larger and more brutalizing force in the United States—this I shall call the "Goring Ox of Industry," like David, "has slain his tens of thousands."

During the last ten years nearly 20,000 coal miners in the United States and Canada have been killed while engaged at work and more than 50,000 have been injured. Of all wage earners who die at ages from 15 to 24 years of age—in the very prime of life—more than 18 per cent perish by violence. Of deaths of wage earners of ages 25 to 34, more than 15 per cent are caused by accidents and violence. Of deaths among quarry workers, 26 per cent is caused by industrial fatalities; 11 per cent of all deaths of iron and steel workers is due to occupational causes. Of all the causes of man's untimely taking off, accidental deaths have increased from 6 per cent in 1901 to 9 per cent at the present time, and, when we remember that there are more than 1,400,000 deaths in the United States in one year, we can see that the 111 deaths from bites from mad dogs sink into insignificance compared with 126,000 unnatural deaths caused largely by unguarded and unmuzzled machinery and unsanitary conditions. Let us muzzle the machinery, vats, belts, stairways, and other places of danger and purify workshops.

In 1907 there were 4,534 railroad employees killed—one to every 369 employed, and 87,644 were injured, or one to every 39 employed. From 1898 to 1907, 52,072 railroad employees were killed and 811,284 injured. Among railroad trainmen, eight out of every thousand are killed; of conductors, 20 per cent of deaths are due to their occupation; the same of engineers. Among switchmen, 42 per cent of deaths are caused by industrial fatalities, and of firemen, who make their last run, only 41 per cent are called by natural causes and 53 per cent are killed by fatalities.

Nor does the list stop here, in the November, 1908, Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, F. H. Hoffman says:

"Estimating the wage-earning population of the United States at ages of 15 and over for 1908, at 31,768,943, and assuming a consumption death rate among this element of the population at 2.2 per cent per 1,000, the number of deaths from consumption among wage-earners during 1908 would be approximately 69,802. Since it is possible by intelligent factory inspection and control, and with special regard to ventilation (that is, the removal of injurious dust particles at the point of their origin), to almost entirely eliminate the conditions injurious to health and life, in factories and workshops and industry generally, it is not going too far to advance it as a fundamental principle of sanitary legislation, to reduce consumption to a ratio as low as 1.5 per cent per 1,000. On the above basis such a reduction would result in an annual saving of approximately 22,338 human lives."

In 1907 J. L. Rocky, Chief of Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania, recited the death of 1,044 miners for the year with 3,424 injured, and 366 iron and steel workers with 2,634 injured, and added: "The preservation of life and limb should never be overshadowed by the elements entering into the mad rush for monetary gain."

In the state of Washington 158 wage-earners out of every 1,000 are injured

every year. (Report Bureau of Labor, 1906.)

In ten years 860 coal miners have been killed in Ohio—the average being 2.35 to the 1,000.

In 1907 there were 4,575 deaths in Ohio due to violence and accidents, of which 2,919 were males and 1,656 females. (Report Secretary of State of Ohio, 1907.)

In 1908-9 Oklahoma report shows 13 miners killed to every 1,000, and 45 out of every thousand injured. Indiana also has 45 miners in the thousand employed. The Minnesota Accident Bulletin, October, 1909, shows that 57 per cent of the industrial accidents are inflicted upon persons less than 40. The total number of accidents reported from selected branches of industry was 3,292, 220 fatal, 129 being railroad, 82 mining. The Michigan report of 1909 gives 46 fatal, 432 serious, 282 slight, and much information regarding the health and morals of girls and children, gathered by the women inspectors.

On English railroads one employee is killed to the 1,000, and 21 injured, while the rate in Germany is less than one to the 1,000 (0.98). The accidents for all industries in Great Britain is 1.25 to the 1,000, while in the United States it is more than 3. Belgium mines have strict sanitary conveniences, and many American mines stable mules with the men.

The report of Cook county (Chicago) charity service for 1907, on page 38, says: "A conservative estimate based upon careful inquiry among physicians places the number of these (industrial accidents) at 10,000 a year. It is believed the loss of life and injuries in about three-quarters of this number could have been avoided had proper safety appliances been provided and closer scrutiny maintained for detecting and replacing faulty machinery."

Twenty thousand accidents occur annually in New York state in the industries of mining and manufacturing alone, 2,000 more in transportation, and more unreported.—New York Labor Bulletin, December, 1908.

In 1905 there were 159,899 children employed in numerous factories, mines and stores, some with dangerous machines and some in immoral surroundings, at a total wages of \$3.30 a week. The belts of greatest affliction are the northeastern states and the southern manufacturing states. Dr. Hannah Sewell made an investigation of conditions and reported in bulletin No. 52, published by the United States Bureau of Labor. She says:

"Many children seen in the establishments visited appeared to be undersized, the pinched and worn faces, the thin arms, puny bodies of many of them giving evidence that they were underweight. Among children reported many were physically unfit for the labor required of them. A few began work before they were 10 years old, though not actually broken down, were at 15 so worn, their energies so far exhausted that advancement in productive powers much beyond the point already reached seemed quite improbable, unless a period of complete rest should intervene."

Turning again to statistics we learn that in 1900 there were 579,047 children between the ages of 10 and 14 who were illiterate. Thus they were kept at work and kept in ignorance and dwarfed in mind and body.

Children have certain inalienable rights such as life—to be born well and to reach a full and happy life—free from weakness, waste and disease.

The pressure of industry in such occupations where women are employed prevent children from being well born. In 1905 there were 1,005,884 women employed in factories, at a week wage of \$5.50. In many cases these women have several children to support; how can they pay rent and give to their children

EQUALITY

A Condition Not to Be Feared But to Be Desired, Says American Author.

If it is from equality, not from inequality, that we have anything to fear for. I know we are told that the inferiors would be very rude and bad if there were no superiors to set them a good example, but hitherto the superiors have only very exceptionally behaved as if this were their office in the world; they have mainly tried to get all the pleasure, and mainly the gross pleasures, they could out of life, at the expense of the inferiors. I do not believe that one lovely or amiable thing would be lost if equality were to become the rule and fashion of the whole race, as it is now the rule and fashion of the best and wisest of the race in society.

Men have believed that there was something to be gained by setting themselves apart from other men, and they have actually at times believed that those whom they have excluded and depressed believed this, too, because they suffered it. But the inferior never believed, even in the depths of slavery, that inequality was a gain to him, whatever it might be to the superior, and he suffered it because he must. It never was a gain to the superior, except in some advantages of food, clothing and shelter. It never made him in any wise a finer, purer, juster man, and it often made him arrogant, luxurious, bestial.

What we truly enjoy in each other is likeness, not unlikeness. That is what makes the pleasure of good society. There is no rest save on the common ground. If I meet a man of different religion, different race, different language, I am pleased with him for a moment, as I should be with a fairy or an amiable goblin; but he presently bores me, when the surprise of him is over. I find that we have no common ground. The perpetual yearning of our hearts is for intelligent response, and this can only come from our equals, from equality.

Many people do not understand this, and they do not propose to be inferiors in the inequality they profess to like; they are greedily promising themselves to be princes and princesses in it, or at least dukes and duchesses, with or without the titles. They are either doing this, or else they are feeling some weakness in themselves which will not bear the test of equality—Wm. D. Howells.

the inalienable rights of life, liberty and a welfare such as they deserve? Girls under 16 average only \$3.30; how can they live and maintain their womanly graces and fill their stations well in life? That is not all—long hours at a high speed—ten, eleven, yes, long into the night, until health, hope and ambition are all gone.—Exch.

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WELL SAID

Some Good Things to Put in Your Scrapbook

Slavery.

A slave has no property in his labor; and any man who is compelled to give up the fruit of his labor to another, at the arbitrary will of that other has no property in his labor, and is therefore a slave, whether the fruit of his labor be taken from him directly or indirectly. If it be said that he gives up this fruit by his own will, and that it is not forced from him, I answer, To be sure, he may avoid eating and drinking, and may go naked, but then he must die; and on this condition only, can he refuse to give up the fruit of his labor.

William Cobbett.

An Imaginary Difference.

When the working poor are paid in return for their labor only as much as will buy them the necessities of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessities at first hand; the former we call "free men" and the latter "slaves," but the difference is imaginary only.

John Adams.

The Earth as Private Property.

The great ones of the world have taken this earth of ours to themselves; they live in the midst of splendor and superfluity. The smallest nook of the land is already a possession; none may touch it or meddle with it.

John Wolfgang Goethe.

Labor and Abstinence.

Since the human race has no means of enjoyable existence at all, but what it derives from its own labor, if everyone was willing to undergo a fair share of this labor and abstinence could obtain a fair share of the fruits. But is this the fact? Is it not the reverse of the fact? The reward, instead of being proportioned to the labor and abstinence of the individual, is almost in an adverse ratio to it; those who receive the least, labor and abstain the most.

John Stuart Mill.

The Useless Capitalist.

All the social functions of the capitalist are now performed by salaried employees. The capitalist has no further social functions than that of pocketing dividends, tearing off coupons and gambling on the Stock Exchange, where the different capitalists despoil one another of their capital. At first the capitalist mode of production forces out the workers. Now, it forces out the capitalists, and reduces them, just as it reduced the workers, to the ranks of the surplus population, although not immediately into those of the industrial reserve army.

Frederick Engels.

The Fundamental Principle

We declare war with the wages system, which demoralizes the hired and the hired, and enslaves the workingman. We affirm as a fundamental principle, that labor, the creator of wealth, is entitled to all it creates.

Wendell Phillips.

The Socialist Aim.

Socialism says that man, machinery and land must be brought together; that the toll gates of Capitalism must be torn down, and that every human being's opportunity to produce the means with which to sustain life shall be considered as sacred as his right to live.

Allan L. Benson.

CHEAP LABOR.

Easily to Be Found in Country Towns, Says Trade Paper.

In small places, somewhat remote from great centers of population, manufacturers in metal lines are finding comparatively little trouble in securing a sufficiency of good labor. In the older parts of the country, notably New England and New York, there are manufacturing communities which seem at first thought to have no reason for existing as such. They were established usually because of the presence of water power, the capacity of which they outgrew years ago. Some of them have thrived, and have even been given a sharply renewed impetus of prosperity in the last decade. They contain very few industries. Their location is in many cases in the midst of a farming country, which is in an important degree a reason for their present easy labor market.

In one such town there are several establishments manufacturing machine tools, one very large and another by no means small. In common with the

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

HOW PREMIER STOLYPINE IS CULTIVATING IT, UNDER NICHOLAS'S ORDERS.

Russia is being bound hand and foot by her Premier, and being delivered into the power of the "Spheres"—"the misty, nameless Olympians of the Tsarskoye-Selo"—in short, the bureaucracy, declares an English writer who evidently has no love for the man whose cleverness he describes.

Stolypine's aim is to "rebuild the autocracy," and paralyze the power of the Duma and the press, says Robert Crozier Long in "The Fortnightly Review." His way of paralyzing the Duma is by introducing a series of Government bills of slight importance and thus occupying the time which should be spent on vital matters. Long thus describes the Premier's method, which is a species of "filibustering," not by long speeches, but by active pressing on of trifling by-laws, when national issues are at stake:

"While the Duma has been censured, denied its arrogant claim to draft its own rules of procedure, and even to choose what journals it will read, its attempts to pass emancipatory laws have been foiled at every turn by the Premier's genial plan of choking the springs of serious legislation with a heap of frivolous laws. Did Ministers only love legality as they love legislation, Russia would be saved in a week. During the brief session before last, the industrious Premier introduced forty-four separate bills regulating the number of policemen in unknown villages. During the last session he showed even greater zeal. While, forbidden to pass laws protecting the subject, the drowsy deputies yawned over bills 'To increase the police in the village of Spasskovo,' and 'To regulate the staff of the Greek Orthodox Church in Bokhara,' the old system of governing without any laws at all was triumphantly restored. The third session had before it 440 government bills, of which not one was in any way more important, or more enlightened, than the thousand odd projects which lay unpassed for decades of the nineteenth century before the somnolent Council of State. Only one act of even second-rate importance received the Czar's consent, and this, a measure providing for conditional release of offenders, has not been put into force, because the Minister of Justice, quite as in days of old, has found it necessary to submit it to a commission 'explaining' it out of existence."

The Duma is thus muzzled, crippled, balked, and made no more than the shadow of a popular legislative assembly, we are told. Stolypine, however, professes to love a free press:

"The press has really a very considerable liberty, and doubters of this are referred to the history of the Viatka-kiya Rietch. The population which buys this voice of discontent is uncommonly peaceful, and, though composed mainly of peasants, has made a cultural progress in the last decade which pleases the average unsound, unregenerate Russian, and naturally shocks the sound. The Viatka-kiya Rietch was founded on December 13, 1907; and for something which appeared in its third issue it was fined £50. A newspaper in Viatka cannot pay £50, so its editor was thrown into jail, without trial, for three months. His successor, Popoff, who produced the fourth number, for a reprint from a St. Petersburg newspaper was thrown into jail without trial for three months. The fifth issue was seized. The sixth issue was edited by Madame Ovsianikoff, who was thrown into jail without trial for three months. For the twelfth issue, a new editor, Gnevasheff, was thrown into jail without trial for three months.

"The next editor, Madame Lokhrin, with documentary proof, exposed the roguery of a rural chief. She was thrown into jail without trial for three months. Her successor, Novikoff, wrote that drilling in the Theatre Square impeded traffic. He was thrown into jail without trial for three months. The next editor, Madame Vesnin, discussed the failure of a life-saving society to rescue a drowning boy. She was thrown into jail without trial for one month. She was fined also for describing how the Government strazhniki (police) terrorized the peaceful citizens of Perm. She was followed by Franzholl, who was fined for printing a complaint of official abuses signed by three peasants. The peasants saved him from jail by paying the fine, and one of them got into trouble for this. He appealed to the Premier to put him on trial if his complaint was false. He was sent into exile.

"The next event was the closing of the printing-works because the Viatka-kiya Rietch described some official roguery already exposed in the Duma. When the newspaper next appeared, Franzholl was thrown into jail without trial for two months. On coming out, he was thrown again into jail without trial for three and a half months. Finally, for an article signed by one contributor last December the Government ordered six contributors to be thrown into jail without trial for six months. Three escaped; one remains in jail. Such is the lively history of an attempt to establish in Russia a Koelnische Zeitung to which 'even the Government will pay attention.'"

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

rest of the industry they had been very dull until a few months ago. Their working forces had been cut down to the minimum for at least a year, and the usual measure of shop disorganization had resulted. But the men have returned in much greater numbers than in most of the shops. Some have been attracted by the wages offered by the automobile industry and some have drifted to other employment, but the majority are back at work in their old places. The reasons for this are, first, that in these villages many married workmen own their homes, or, if they rent, prefer not to take the chance of removal to other localities; and, second, that a large number of the younger men come from farms and return to them when there is no longer employment in the shop.

The wonder frequently expressed that industries can be conducted successfully in places where freights are comparatively high and conditions generally are different from those of the usual manufacturing community is in many instances based on a lack of knowledge of the compensating advantages. Not only is the supply of labor more dependable, but the current wage price is usually lower. Probably the difference in price of labor in favor of the manufacturer compensates for the difference in other costs which are against him. At the present time he is receiving the very important compensation of working forces organized to a higher degree of relative efficiency than is the case with some of his competitors in the larger towns.—The Iron Age.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

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BIG FOUR ENGINEERS' AGREEMENT

Cincinnati, O., April 22.—A wage agreement has been reached between J. Q. Van Winkle, general manager, and representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the employ of the Big Four Railroad.

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By Ferdinand Lassalle

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1910.

The accumulation of that power
which is conferred by wealth in the
hands of the few is the perpetual
source of oppression and neglect to the
masses of mankind.

—MACKINTOSH.

MARK TWAIN.

With the passing of Mark Twain the
era is closed of a humor unique in the
history of humoristic literature—"Amer-
ican humor."

Like all writers, the humorist is a
product of his times. Differently from
other writers the humorist is the prod-
uct, not merely of his times, but of
conditions exceptional in his own loca-
tion, and not of a nature likely to be
duplicated at any other time or place.
Tragedians, lyric poets, romancers, etc.,
—wherever they have risen, whatever
the age, the country or the conditions—
they all have essential features in com-
mon. However much their productions
may bear the colorings peculiar to the
surroundings that gave them birth, all
breathe the same spirit. The evidence
is seen in the striking fact that an
eighteenth century after Christ Goethe
will write a magnificent many centuries
before Christ tragedy of "Iphigenia in
Aulis"; a British Shakespeare will write
an imposing Italian drama of "Othello,
the Moor of Venice"; a French Corneille
will write a thrilling Spanish epic of
"The Cid"; a Spanish Calderon will
write a lusty Polish Comedy "Sigismund
of Poland"; and so forth. The essential
qualities of all such literary products
depend upon neither time, nationality,
nor social conditions.

Otherwise with humorous literature.
Cervantes' "Don Quixote" never could
have been written out of Spain or at any
other time; Moliere's rollicking comedies
are French, and of a France never seen
before or ever after to be seen, and of a
country not imaginable outside of Gaul;
whatever is humorous in Dickens is
located in England and not locatable
anywhere else; Aristophanes is Greek,
Attic Greek, and can be nothing else.
And so with American humor.

American humor is the product of a
combination of circumstances never be-
fore met in the crucible into which peo-
ples have been thrown—nor likely to
recur. To produce the American humor-
ists it required: first, the patriarchal
conditions that promote contemplation;
second a large variety of human types of
all races, reproducing a large variety of
peculiarities, and stimulating observa-
tion; third, conscious superiority, or
ascendancy. Never before, nor in any
country save this, did these essentials
happen together; nor did they happen
anywhere except in the West. The vast
plains, arched overhead with the vast
cupola of heaven, coincided with the con-
ditions that promoted the contemplative-
ness of the Eastern patriarch; the large
number of races that poured into those
plains, not from the Eastern States only,
but especially from all parts of Europe,
stimulated the observing faculties; finally,
the American pioneer in the West was
imbued with a conscious ascendancy
that is unique in the annals of man, and
perfectly intelligible. From these condi-
tions sprang "American humor"—hence
the American humorist is a Western
product; hence also, being the product
of an accidental combination that no
longer exists, nor is likely to recur,
American humor and the American hu-
morist are things of the past, henceforth
to be treasured as Aristophanes, Cer-
vantes, Moliere, Dickens, etc., are treas-
ured, and, as time passes, to be enjoyed
only with the aid of history.

The race of the American humorist be-
gan with "Artemus Ward," though a
Maine man by birth, a product of the
West. That race now closes with "Mark
Twain," a born Westerner. As, with time,
the history of "America in the making"
will be needed to appreciate the humor
of her matchless humorists, so will the

brilliant line that started with Charles
Farrar Browne and now closes with
Samuel L. Clemens remain invaluable
beacons of American history, inexhaust-
ible sources of keenest philosophy flav-
ored with a humor that is unique in its
tartness, as it is tart in its uniqueness.

THE SAME OLD PADDED BEAUTY.

Had Marx lived to this day, and
watched the performances of the Tariff
Reform bourgeois, now that the Demo-
cratic landslide in Rochester has con-
firmed the two previous landslides in
Brooklyn and Missouri, forecasting a
pending Democratic sweep all over the
country, he would have been furnished
with many a score of additional shafts
for that exquisite satire of his "An Ad-
dress on Free Trade."

That the Free Trader, or his half-
brother the Tariff Reformer, sails under
false pretences is well known. Bent
upon a reduction of the cost of living so
that he can pay lower wages to his em-
ployees, and thereby rake in all the larg-
er profits, the Free Trader ever steps
forward as the particular "Friend of
Labor" whose breakfast table he hates
to see plundered by a high tariff. Bent,
accordingly, upon establishing capital-
ism upon the firmest footing possible,
the Free Trader puts on all the allure-
ments of a "revolutionist" whereby to
entrap the latent anti-capitalist senti-
ment of discontent. All this is well
known. In these days of high prices,
however, when the depreciation of gold
is raising the cost of living to a danger-
ous pitch,—in these days the Free
Trader is exhibiting himself with pecu-
liar perversity.

As a bourgeois the Free Trader is in
nowise affected by rising prices. He can
recoup himself, and recoup himself nicely:
as is done by all bourgeois, whenever
they have to recoup, they "recoup"
themselves so thoroughly that they
come out the gainers. The "necessity to
recoup" is one of the most welcome "ne-
cessities" to the pious bourgeois. There
ever is money for him in the "neces-
sity." In this particular instance, how-
ever, the "necessity" is made to perform
two jobs—first, the job of "recouping"
with a vengeance; second, the job of
stamping the unwary with the false
cry, that "The Tariff is to blame." Ac-
cordingly, the existing and towering
high prices are a god-send to the Free
Trader. People who have adjusted
themselves to a certain standard of
prices might remain deaf to the sugges-
tion that Free Trade or Tariff Reform
will benefit them; people, however, who
find themselves suddenly plunged into
unbearably high prices, are more likely
to respond to the false cry—and thus be
made to pull the chestnuts of Free
Trade out of the fire for the Free Trade
bourgeois. And that seems pretty clearly
to be happening.

"Free Trade loves to present herself in
the light of the Goddess of Liberty.
Under the lime-light of facts the Old
Beauty is discovered to be all padding
and paint."

PACE-SETTING IN THE NEW ZEALAND PARADISE.

It would be a pity if the recurrence
of the malady of a "Labor Cabinet"
in Australia, just re-curred in that
country, were so completely to blanket
the paradisaical conditions of that
other "Paradise of Labor," New Zea-
land, as to cause a certain "Labor" de-
cision, just rendered in the latter
"Paradise," to be lost sight of.

Vol. X, Part 7, issued this year by
the New Zealand Department of La-
bour, and containing the "Awards,
Agreements and Decisions" rendered
under the celebrated "Industrial Con-
ciliation and Arbitration Act," records
on its page 807 the following regula-
tion:

"6 (a.) Any worker who considers
himself incapable of earning the mini-
mum wage fixed by this award may
be paid such lower wage as may from
time to time be fixed," etc., etc.

This is taking thirty-nine words to
express what here in America is ex-
pressed by just one compound word—
"Pace-Setting."

When here in America the employer
and his labor-leutenant in the Union
have made a contract, "schedule," on
wages, for appearance's sake, and have
agreed to violate the "schedule," in
fact, what is done is this: One of the
"Union men," equipped with a paid-
out card and in the game with both
employer and lieutenant, is picked
out (and paid) to hustle. The other
workers are expected to keep up the
pace set by the picked man. A good
many succeed, although in succeeding
their tongues hang out of their
mouths parched. These "successes"
receive the "schedule" wages: the
"failures" don't. The consequence of
the manoeuvre is—

First, the "successful" employees re-
ceive, in point of fact, less wages than
they bargained for: they bargained for
a certain wage, having in mind a
certain amount of tissue-consuming

exertion: they receive the amount, but
upon a much larger tissue-consuming
exertion;

Second, the "failures" among the em-
ployees receive a smaller wage than
that bargained for: they are brow-
beaten into silent acceptance with the
plausible pretext that they have not
worked as hard as they agreed to do,
as proved by the hustling of the "suc-
cesses";

Thirdly, the employer rakes in larger
profits: he rakes in the surplus wealth
that normal exertion on the part of
the employees would anyhow pour into
his pocket; he rakes in the additional
surplus wealth that flows from the in-
tenser toil of the "successes"; and he
rakes in, in addition to the surplus
wealth yielded by the "failures," the
difference between the "schedule"
wages, and the wage actually paid to
them.

That is called Pace-Setting in
America. The employers' class in New
Zealand wraps up the process in a 39-
term phraseology. Does the "Para-
dise" feature of New Zealand con-
sist in a verbosity that intoxicates the
worker, and the absence of which, in
America, leaves the worker sober to
contemplate the sober fact?

DEAD AND DON'T KNOW IT.

A beautifully gotten up booklet is
that issued by Elbert Hubbard entitled
"The Standard Oil Company." The
title is wrong. Should have been:
"London Rules Persisted in After Mar-
quis of Queensbury Rules Have Come
Into Force."

The booklet is, of course, a eulogy
of the Standard Oil Trust. That's
timely enough: Standard Oil stands
badly in need of eulogy. What is ut-
terly out of season is the mold in which
the eulogy is cast. It is the old mold
—a mold wholly worn out, and now
yelling at every crack for a new.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust in the eyes and ears
of the workers by slinging before them
such figures as the Company "pays
out in wages fifty millions annually,"
and then committing the imprudence of
stating the number of employees—
"more than eighty thousand"—among
whom the fifty millions are distributed.

—One time, when "London Rules" pre-
vailed, that sort of thing "worked";
now that "Marquis of Queensbury
Rules" are in vogue, the more than
80,000 employees take paper and
pencil, divide themselves into the
huge-seeming \$50,000,000, and the bub-
ble shrinks to less than \$2 a day.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust into the eyes of the
"Public" by claims of "decentraliza-
tion."—One time, when "London
Rules" prevailed, the trick took; now
that "Marquis of Queensbury Rules"
have come in, one investigation after
another exposes the fact that, like
criminals who sail under a variety of
aliases, the "decentralized" Standard
Oil has almost as many aliases as
plants.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of turning political economy topsy
turvy with the claim that capital is a
result, not the starting point of Stand-
ard Oilism.—One time when "London
Rules" passed current that sort of
gold-brickism "caught suckers"; to-
day, when the "Marquis of Queens-
bury Rules" of experience hold the
"Public's" nose to the grindstone of
fact, and Capital bars Individual En-
terprise, the gold-brick, that once took
in people, does so no longer.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of throwing dust into the "Public's"
eye regarding the prosperity of ONE
meaning the prosperity of ALL. That
sort of thing used to puzzle enough
people long enough to have their
pockets picked: that was in the days
of "London Rules."—Now that we are
in the days of "Marquis of Queens-
bury Rules" no one is taken in—at
least not enough to suit the purposes
of Standard Oilism.

Utterly old and decrepit is the style
of claiming that "the nation is safe
when its people are employed."—The
duplicity of the claim succeeded in
the days of "London Rules": it does
not in these days of "Marquis of Queens-
bury Rules." In these days
when the unemployed masses can no
longer be humbugged into believing
that they are employed, and when
those who are employed have by a bit-
ter experience discovered that "em-
ployment" under Standard Oilism
leaves the country ever on the brink
of crises—in these days to talk "em-
ployment" is to remind people of that
which regularly alternates with such
employment—the bread-line, the
tramp, etc.

Elbert Hubbard, using the allure-
ments of art to eulogize Standard Oil-
ism is an object lesson of the debauch-
ing influence of Capitalism—that is
a sad spectacle. But the sadness of
the spectacle is relieved by the simul-
taneous spectacle of the intellectual

bankruptcy that Capitalism now suf-
fers from. As Capitalism does not
know that, tho' its light still shines,
it is a star extinct, neither are its
candle bearers aware that the old
tricks are worn out.

DERVISH MATHEMATICS.

With great tooting of horns several
large corporate employers of labor have
announced "raises of wages." The capi-
talist press of the country is going dizzy
with joy over it—of course intending the
joy to be absorbed by the workers, to the
still greater joy of the employers, who
can then covertly pluck them some more.
The Boston "Herald" has its spasm pic-
torially. A large scale is shown nailed to
the wall. In one pan the Increased Cost
of Living, in a market basket, has
weighed so heavily that the scale is all
awry. In the other pan, knocked sky-
high, is a bunch of empty Pay En-
velopes, which three puffy hands, care-
fully labeled U. S. Steel, Pennsylvania
R. R., and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., are
gingerily filling with Increases of Wages.
The whole spasm is entitled "Restoring
the Balance."

This is Dervish mathematics.
Money wages, despite all their appar-
ent solidity, are a snare and a delusion.
By and of themselves, they tell nothing.
Two men may be getting \$5 each in
money wages, and yet the pay of one be
twice as much as that of the other. Two
men may be getting \$2 and \$10 respect-
ively, and yet the \$10 man be the poor-
er. Man can not subsist on money. In
its metal or paper material resides no
capacity for satisfying hunger or keeping
out the cold. It is only when money is
converted by purchase into commodities
which have that capacity that its value
is ascertained. The amount of commodi-
ties purchasable by a given money wage,
and not the figure stamped upon its
face, are the measure of that wage's size
or smallness.

Now, what has happened to money,
and with it, to money wages? In the
past fourteen years the purchasing power
of the dollar has dropped in the neigh-
borhood of 45 per cent. The greenback
is just as long and green as ever, the
metal dollar just as round and heavy.
The figures and emblems on both have
remained unchanged. Yet none the less
truly have they lost in value. What
could be bought in 1896 for \$1 now costs
\$1.75. Only a little more than half what
a dollar would purchase fourteen years
ago will that dollar purchase now. Thus
although a workman may be getting to-
day, identically as many "dollars" in
wages as he was in '96, he has in fact
suffered a wage reduction of 45 per cent.

Hence the rockets and red fire indulged
in in the capitalist press over the re-
cently announced "raises in wages."
They must make those "raises" look
"big." Taking them at their own word,
which there is every reason to doubt, the
Sugar Trust only raised wages 5 to 10
per cent; the Steel Trust, 6; the Penn-
sylvania road, 6; the Delaware & Lacka-
wanna, 6; the New York Central, 6; and
others in the same ratio. Moreover, these
increases of 5, 6, or 10 per cent., are
not 5, 6, or 10 per cent. on the old
higher-valued wages; they are 5, 6, or 10
per cent. of the present depreciated
wages, bringing them down in fact to an
ironical 3, 4, or 5 per cent. The lower
the increases in fact, all the more ne-
cessity for inspired jubilation, all the
louder must the pretence be shouted of
their "Restoring the Balance."

Skilful Dervishes of India place a bean
on a platter. A few skilful passes, and
the amazed audience thinks it sees three
or a dozen. The American working
class wants no Dervish mathematics.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS GROW.

Three Hundred More Persons Killed
Than in the Same Time Last Year.

Washington, April 21.—A large in-
crease in the number of casualties on
American railroads is shown by the re-
port for the quarter ended December 31,
1909, as compared with the correspond-
ing quarter of the previous year.

A bulletin issued to-day by the Inter-
State Commerce Commission shows an
increase in the number of persons killed
of 301 and in the number injured of
5,645, as compared with the correspond-
ing quarter of 1908. The total number
of persons killed was 1,099 and the total
number injured 22,491.

The bulletin makes a comparison of
steam roads with the electric lines on
which inter-State traffic is carried. The
total number of persons killed on the
electric lines was 26 and 642 were in-
jured. The total number of accidents on
the steam roads was 3,206, 1,745 colli-
sions and 1,461 derailments, of which
257 collisions and 155 derailments affect-
ed passenger trains. The damage to
cars, roadbeds, and equipments amount-
ed to \$2,733,830.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE S. P.?

No being who is in a dying condition
is afflicted with just one ailment. As a
rule, when dissolution has once set in,
the ailments are numerous. Many a re-
ason has been ascribed as the cause for
the Socialist party's having become, as
A. M. Simons, for once, truthfully said:
"a hissing and a byword." No doubt the
S. P. is afflicted by each of the several
maladies diagnosed into its condition.
But there is one malady that has not yet
been mentioned—a malady that comes
nearer than any other to being primary
—a malady, moreover, which, more than
any of the others, sheds a flood of light
upon things worth knowing. That mal-
ady is the being run by Ex-S. L. P. men.

The observation may seem wild: it is,
in fact, weighty; it may seem incredible
from an S. L. P. source, as apparently
derogatory to the S. L. P.: it is, in fact,
a badge of distinction to the S. L. P.

The Socialist party, as planned and
spontaneously launched by Victor L.
Berger and Eugene V. Debs, had a mis-
sion to perform in the land. Not mere-
ly a negative mission, such as illustrat-
ing the ultimate impotence of Reform
and Sentimentality; but a positive mis-
sion: the mission of breaking the way
for Socialism by the accomplishment of
certain results, which, while nowise
qualified for the constructive work that
Socialism needs and it is the mission of the
Socialist Labor Party to perform, never-
theless, are indispensable for the pending
revolution, as they were for all previous
ones. Those results are the setting of all
the social owls—lay and clerical, political
and economic, traditional and mushroom-
bred—a fluttering, disconcerted by the
flash of a light that, forcing itself upon
their cavernous minds, would shatter
their musty habits of thought and there-
by "take the starch out of them." Ig-
norance is a Power, The Power of Ig-
norance, shaken in its comfortable sock-
et, shrivels into Weakness. This is
positive, not merely negative work.
This was the positive mission of the
S. P. to accomplish.

Did the S. P. accomplish the mission
that was cut out for it, and that it was
cut out for?—Nowhere in this broad
land, except on one spot, the city of
Milwaukee.

A party, that fulfills its mission in
one single city only, while, in all the
other cities of this broad land, it lies
prone, disintegrating and with a vote—
the one thing needed for its mission—
dropping down headlong, such a party
obviously is ailing badly. What's the
matter with it? The contrast presented
between Milwaukee in her singular lone-
liness, on the one side, and on the other,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chi-
cago, St. Louis, across lots to
San Francisco, and criss-cross every-
where else, points to the answer:—No-
where, outside of Milwaukee, is the S. P.
free from the dead hand of the Ex-S. L.
P. man.

The Ex-S. L. P. men in the S. P. are
misfits and half-baked Socialists. If they
were otherwise they would be in the
S. L. P. to-day. The man who has asso-
ciated with mathematicians may be
too dense ever to grasp and appreciate
the beauty of a difficult problem.
For all that, with such a man
something will stick of what he once
handled—just enough to render him im-
possible. Though without capacity to
penetrate a serious mathematical prob-
lem, such men will realize that 2+2 do
not make 40, they will pedantically op-
pose those who so believe, but are un-
able to prove that 2+2=4. Exactly so
with the Ex-S. L. P. men. In
touch with the Party for vari-
ous terms, they acquired some
information; unfit to grasp the
fullness of the issue, vainglorious enough
to aspire to leading positions, and finding
the S. L. P. too hard to be "captured";
they bolted from "S. L. P. tyranny";
hopeful that in the land of the blind
their one-eyed wisdom would be king,
they rushed into the S. P.—and, in an
evil hour for the S. P., were admitted,
gladly admitted.

The consequence was inevitable. With
just enough constructive knowledge to
become impossible anywhere, the Ex-
S. L. P. man in the S. P. neither could
teach the S. P., nor could he himself be
taught by the S. P. If these Ex-S. L. P.
men had been only a few, the S. P. might
have resisted the microbe. They were
too many, at any rate enough—outside
of Milwaukee—absolutely to nullify the
special mission of the S. P. With the
notable exception of the city of Mil-
waukee, which alone is carrying out the
specific S. P. mission, everywhere else in
all important S. P. centers, the, to the
specific S. P. mission, deadly Ex-S. L.
P. men are, in the main, the runners of
the S. P. press, city, State and national
offices—including the Chicago "Pro-
voker."

Which is why we say, and our lan-
guage is plain, that what's the matter
with the S. P. is the Ex-S. L. P. man
misfit and microbe. Which the same we
are free to maintain.

WHAT TO READ

And the Method to Follow in Master-
ing a Subject.

George Brandes, the eminent Dan-
ish critic, has written a short essay
entitled "On Reading." He raises the
following questions: Why should we
read? What should we read? How
should we read? and proceeds to an-
swer them. Says he in part:—

"In the domain of reading it is re-
garded as a changeless rule that one
time is no time at all, that a man,
who restricts himself to one reading
of a good book knows little about it.
... "Outside the ranks of
scholars, a strong and passionate love
for reading is felt, in the main only
by those who have neither the time
nor the means for it,—the lower mid-
dle classes, artisans, and workmen.
Among these latter there is still to be
found that thirst for education which
distinguished the wealthy bourgeois
classes a hundred years ago, though it
was so quickly slaked."

Brandes emphasizes the necessity of
comparing what we read to things as
they are in reality, and not to be led
to conform facts to mere book-taught
theories. "We ought to read so as to
add to our own experience those of
other men, greater and more com-
petent than ourselves. We ought to
read because in science the work and
investigation of centuries is presented
to us in a clear condensed form."

Arriving at the question, "What to
read," he asks: "What DO we read?"
and answers: "Newspapers." He
points out the danger that lies in
too much of this kind of reading and
warns against the demoralizing effect
on one's mind, judgment and ability
to think independently. The Amer-
ican brand of the capitalist press, from
the Hades of yellow Chauvinism to the
serene Olympian calmness of out-
and-out capitalism, illustrates this
point but too well. He warns against
cramming, and confesses to be a little
afraid of too immense "general sur-
veys," inasmuch as it gives but little
knowledge of things general—because
of the vastness—and absolutely no
knowledge of the particular. "From
the particular, windows open out into
the general." We should, therefore,
concentrate our mind upon one thing
at a time.

As to how we should read he con-
tends that those who are critically in-
clined naturally endeavor to connect
the authors' personality with the book
and his environment, in fine to analyze
it, while, generally speaking, one
should deduce the moral lesson con-
tained in what one reads. In con-
clusion, he urges the necessity of hold-
ing out to the last in any fight how-
ever hopeless the case appears to be,
and illustrates the siege of Soissons,
which, according to him, might have
changed the map and history of Eu-
rope considerably, if it had been held
as long as it COULD have been held.

The following sounds almost like a
sermon to the fighting Socialist, the
S. L. P. of America in particular: "You
are eight hundred against fifty thou-
sand. Is that a reason? You have
fought bravely the whole day against
tremendous odds. Is that a reason?
In any case you can only hold out a
very short time. Is that a reason?
This present task is the one you must
not shirk. This is the higher com-
mand, which must be unconditionally
obeyed. This is the will of Caesar,—
the Caesar unto whom we must all
render what is his own. Now is the
time to be a man, and not a weakling,
a governor, not a capitulant."

If we as Socialists, put the ques-
tion: What to read, the answer must
be: Above all, political economy. All
social relations are in the last analysis
reduced to the science of economics,
which then forms the key to all the
so-called phenomena. As Marx puts
it: "The anatomy of civic society is
to be sought in political economy."
The bourgeois economists—of the
species "vulgaria"—quickly discovered
this important fact, and have been
doing their utmost to sophisticate this
science in the interest of the ruling
class, for the purpose of keeping the
worker in ignorance as to the origin
and creation of wealth. They keenly
perceive that when the working class
(or a sufficient number of them) fully
understand the method of capitalist
production, it will be the end of their
glory, that they and their confederates,
the capitalist lords, then will be given
the alternative which they now offer
the working class, sole producers of
wealth, "work or starve." But they
will have one advantage inasmuch as

(Continued on page six.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hurrah
for free trade! Down with the tax on
sugar!

UNCLE SAM—Hurrah fiddlesticks!
What do you want the tax on sugar
lowered for?

B. J.—Why, indeed? A pretty ques-
tion! Sugar is an important article of
diet, a necessity. Now, then, if the tax
on sugar is high, the price of sugar
will be high, and the workingman
whose wages are only scanty anyway
will not be able to buy the sugar he
needs.

U. S.—Suppose the tax on sugar
were lowered and thereupon the price
of sugar were reduced. Do you know
what would result?

B. J.—Of course, I do. We could
then pay less for our sugar and save
the difference.

U. S.—Nixy. Under capitalism, either
the cost of other commodities would be
advanced to make up for the differ-
ence, or more likely, our wages would
be cut. Either way you would be no
better off.

B. J.—How does that come about?
U. S.—Very simply. Under capital-
ism the share of wealth that the work-
ingmen enjoy depends upon the law of
wages, which you know is regulated by
the cost of production, just as with
any other merchandise. Lower the cost
of the necessities of labor, and it fol-
lows the price of labor will sink pro-
portionally. Lower taxes, lower the cost
of necessities of labor, consequently
low taxes will send still lower down
the percentage of the share that La-
bor will keep under this capitalist sys-
tem, of the fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just
one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf
of bread costs five cents, his wages
must be five cents; he produces one
hundred cents' worth of wealth, out of
that he received the five cents for the
loaf, and the employer keeps ninety-
five cents profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to
twenty-five cents because of a tax of
twenty cents on it. The cost of labor
now becomes twenty-five cents and his
wages must rise to that point or he
dies. What is the situation? The
worker produces one hundred cents,
receives twenty-five cents as wages;
he is no better off than before, because
that twenty-five cents can only pay for
one loaf, just as the five cents did be-
fore. But the employer only keeps
seventy-five cents profits, whereas be-
fore he made ninety-five cents. Who
paid the taxes, you or he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!

U. S.—And say that taxation is low-
ered and the loaf costs only one cent.
Will you be in twenty-four cents? No.
As the cost of labor has come down to
one cent, one cent will have to be your
wages, while the employer will then
make ninety-nine cents profits. Are
you in either case better off or worse?

B. J. (smiling himself on the fore-
head)—In no way. Heavens, how
those reformers have played me for a
sucker!

U. S.—No doubt, they have.

B. J.—All their jabber about Labor
being crushed by taxes was bunco

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

S. P. A "HISSING AND A BYWORD" EVERYWHERE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I must again ask you to change my address on the Daily People. I have had to be on the move a good deal lately looking for a job at mining. The Daily People being the only ray of sunshine across my dark and thorny path as a wage slave, you can imagine how hard it is for me to be without the paper.

In the six months that I have been reading the Daily People I have learned more about Socialism, its aims and purposes, and how to accomplish the overthrow of capitalism, than I ever learned before.

This city of Livingston is a railroad town of about 5,000. There are large machine and car shops here; the N. P. R. R. is the chief exploiter of labor. The Socialist party was very active here once upon a time, but now it is in decay, the same as elsewhere.

There is some prospect here for good S. L. P. propaganda. The workers feel the capitalist graft and are restive under it. They are at present hopelessly ignorant as to the cause of their misery and the remedy therefor. That they are in such ignorance is due to the false teachings of the S. P. on economics. H. D. Livingston, Mont., April 17.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Two errors crept into recent reports by myself to The People, as follows: Regarding the report of the first Gillhaus meeting when the "direct actionists" came alongside the S. L. P. meeting and sang, it should have read that an ex-direct actionist standing on the curb remarked as he bought some literature that the singing sounded like boarding house hash set to a Chinese funeral march. In the report of another Gillhaus meeting appearing April 5 I meant to state that Kasper Bauer had left the S. P. and not that he had joined the S. L. P.

As I have no wish to offend or anticipate or misrepresent, I would ask you to kindly print this correction. Student. Los Angeles, Calif., April 3.

LOS ANGELES S. L. P. NOMINATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Sunday, April 3, Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., held a city convention to nominate candidates for two councilmen-at-large to be elected at a special election some time in May (date to be set later). Although the day was wet and disagreeable, quite a number of comrades turned out. After a general discussion, comrades Frank E. Apple and Louis C. Haller were nominated. Mrs. A. Corker, Luke D. Bechtel, and H. J. Schade were elected as City Campaign Committee. August Gillhaus and Chas. Pierson were employed to circulate our petition. We expect to put up a vigorous campaign. Last Saturday Section Los Angeles held a social, which netted \$35 for the State Organizer's Fund.

Let all members fall to, and help push the work of the S. L. P.

After many short speeches, all of which were of the revolutionary and optimistic sort, in which Gillhaus, Pierson, Levoy, Behl, Corker, Bechtel, and others entered, the convention adjourned.

Press Committee. Los Angeles, Calif., April 9.

GILLHAUS ADDRESSES PASADENA S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the April 10, August Gillhaus, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, delivered an address before the Local of the Socialist party of Pasadena. The subject was "The Labor Movement." This was the second S. L. P. address in the history of Pasadena. Never before have the members of Local Pasadena, Socialist party, been delighted so, as Comrade Gillhaus traced the development of the Labor Movement from its early stages to the present day. Gillhaus clearly demonstrated the position of the Socialist Labor Party and industrialism.

He said that the real war of revolutionary Socialism in this country is not against capitalism, the common enemy, but against the so-called Socialist party, which is

betraying the principles of revolutionary Socialism. Until the honest element in the Socialist party disconnect themselves from that party and join the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, said Gillhaus, and work unitedly against capitalism, will progress in the Socialist movement of this country be slow.

The members of the Socialist party seemed to be well contented with the remarks of Gillhaus, and the sentiment is strong for unity, at least in the mind of one shining light in the Local, who agrees with the tactics and principles of the Socialist Labor Party but who has failed to learn lessons of the past, that "boring from within" means, if boring to a purpose, to land on the outside, or else lying low and applauding the labor fakir.

The chairman, in closing, said that the Socialist party will celebrate International Labor Day with a picnic, and that all organizations are welcome, the capitalist class, including John D. and Andrew Carnegie.

H. J. Schade, of Los Angeles, is scheduled to speak here next Sunday night, and we hope for a full attendance of the Socialist party members.

David Biell. Pasadena, Calif., April 10.

GREAT INDEED ARE ITS NEEDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I thought that by this time, after the One Day's Wage Fund, the 10,000 mark from Germany; the dollar for each mark, the grand monument for the Call—I meant to say Ben Hanford—the \$2,000 from the "Vorwaerts" and \$3,000 in addition thereto, and now the \$600 each and every week (I know there were scores of other funds but who can remember the names)—I thought that now at last the "Call" would be self-sustaining (with the \$600 per week of course). Imagine how surprised I was when I saw it reported in the "New York Law Journal" of March 12th, that Henri Rogowski sued and got a judgment against the "Call" for \$3,061.20. How about increasing the donations to \$1,000 per week? Why not? Is it not due to the "Call" that the S. P. made such great gains? Let us therefore be generous enough and give all the money we can to the only "English Socialist Daily." N. W. New York, April 18.

'FRISCO NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Lord Kitchner of Khartoum has been with "us." The doughy general, whose fame rests on the slaughter of the Dervishes at Omdurman, at which occasion this mighty warrior butchered some ten thousand spear-armed barbarians and maimed seventeen thousand more with machine guns, has been received with loud hosannas by the local bourgeois press. He has been wine and dined by the leading citizens, including the Governor of "our" State.

On the Pacific Coast the small shipper has received another booting. The Pacific Mail, owned by the S. P. R. R., has a monopoly of the trade that goes across the Isthmus. A new and competing company was formed. The tentacles of monopoly were to be loosened. Great was the joy among the cockroach shippers. But alack and alas! Secretary of War Dickinson virtually refused to allow the new concern to use the Government owned railroad across the Isthmus. Those people who expect to see the back-bone of the railroad octopus broken when the Panama Canal is completed had better take notice.

The brains of society again! In Sacramento, the State capital, fish dealers send thousands of pounds of fish to the crematory every week. City Street Superintendent R. C. Irvine of that Sacramento, has the following to say about this matter: "The city would be well provided with fish if these people would turn their surplus over to the poor and not destroy it in that manner. The local fish trust seems to be in the position to do what it pleases with prices and the supply of fish."

Comrade Charles Pierson, on his way to Portland, is stopping over a week in San Francisco. He has held several street meetings at which considerable literature was sold. He is out after subs in the vigorous way he is noted for.

Pierson has the following to say about sub-getting: "I do not get subs through any mysterious methods or through my personality. No, People subare and should be obtained

strictly through the merits of the paper. By pointing out the excellent features of The People, such as, the Letter Box, through which any knotty problem in economics and in Socialism will be handled free of charge to subscribers, the Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan dialogues, which dispose of the current objections to Socialism, the clear, clean-cut editorials, the educational articles and industrial news, it is comparatively easy to obtain subs. Of course they do not come to us, we must go after them."

Cov.

San Francisco, Calif., April 10.

A BONA FIDE PROPOSITION FOR SOOTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To those readers of The People who think that ability, foresight, brains and integrity, etc., are of no account, the following advertisement, which appeared in the Chicago Sunday Tribune for April 17, should serve as a corrective. It illustrates beautifully how accumulations, original or otherwise, may be acquired by honest business, and it also shows the value and character of correspondence schools.

H. Norlin.

Valparaiso, Ind., April 19.

(Clipping.)

I have a mail order course in acting, elocution, and dramatic art, established and extensively advertised; excellent result-bringing literature unequalled follow-up system and complete course. One thousand letters of prospective students. Other business interests require my absence from city. A man with \$2,000 and several hours a day to devote to it can reap a harvest of dollars. No experience necessary. Can be operated from your home. Course sells for \$26; actual cost less than \$2. If you mean business and want an excellent bona fide proposition, investigate this one. Address H P 296, Tribune.

"TREMENDOUS PROGRESS" OF SO-CALLED I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Bush Temple "I am a Bummers" has "invaded Philadelphia." As far as I can learn, some S. P. men have formed a Local here more as a matter of spite than anything else. They have always declared in favor of Industrial Unionism but refused to be "bossed," and as the recognition of facts and the taking advantage of past mistakes and experiences is "bossism," they have always refused to join us. Now they are going it alone. The People will be kept informed of their antics.

Last night I attended a meeting advertised by these people and addressed by J. Ettor. In spite of the fact that Ettor received splendid advertisement from the "Evening Times," a capitalist evening paper, during the strike, his audience was very disappointing. Besides the chairman and secretary, there were present about ten S. P. men and Higgins and myself. Ettor did not speak long, and his subject, which has been advertised as "Shop Organization," was not touched. Although apparently disappointed with the efforts to drum up an audience, he exhorted them to be undismayed, as the "I. W. W." was winning all along the line and the A. F. of L. losing out everywhere. He might have added, except in Philadelphia. He told them of how in Trenton that day or the day before the men on strike had kicked the A. F. of L. organizers out; how in New Bedford the weavers had chased their officers out a few days before, and how in the Pittsburgh district the men carried handles up their sleeves for the A. F. of L. officers and organizers. He predicted a great success for the organization within a very short time and promised New York and Philadelphia each a whole organization AFTER THE NEXT CONVENTION.

When Ettor got through, Karl Hirsch, an S. P. man and until recently an A. F. of L. official (if he is not still one), took the floor and attempted to show the difference between Industrial Unionism and A. F. of L.-ism. Outlining the tactics of the I. W. W. he said: "When the I. W. W. calls a strike, every one of us will go on picket duty, and if the mounted police or militia or Fenibiles are turned out, we will fight them in a body and not as individuals."

To those apologists for the Bush Templers who say that the change of the Preamble did not necessarily mean a declaration for physical force only and the rejection of political action, which eventually is bound to develop into open dynamism, this quotation is offered in evidence. Other "points" equally as foolish could be taken from the utterances of this man Hirsch since he has been under the influence

of "Bush Temple." Ettor's speech, short as it was and vague, was also full of the suggestion of physical force, the pitting of unarmed men against the forces of armed suppression. The veiled dynamism of Ettor is very thinly veiled and may mean trouble in the near future for, not Ettor, but some of his dupes in the Pittsburgh district.

Now a word to the S. L. P. men who wish to see this serpent scotched. Get busy! You have got to do the work and until you do it, it will remain undone. Mixed Locals of the I. W. W. should be in existence wherever there is a Section of the S. L. P. Those who object to a "Miniature Organization," should be inside helping to remove that objection. Those who were discouraged by the events of the 1908 convention should have gotten over it by this time and those who expected to restore the original Preamble "at the next convention" should have gotten over that by this time. "There ain't goin' ter be any" until the remnant of the organization which survived the disaster of 1908 holds one, and you must help. So, get busy!

The address of the General Secretary is H. Richter, Hamtramck, Michigan.

I forgot to say that the cards advertising the meeting of the so-called I. W. W. had a life-size A. F. of L. label right in the centre.

Robert L. McLure.

Phila., Pa., April 19.

AS TO "THE CALL."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a recent article entitled, "Harmony in Chunks," in which I considered the disruption in the Socialist party in California, from documents issued by the warring factions there, I observed that as in the California S. P. so it was elsewhere in that party.

To-day's New York "Call" gives ample evidence as to the internal wrangling that is going on in Local New York Socialist party. The S. P. Utopians after having sunk over one hundred thousand dollars in the endeavor to show us how to run a Socialist paper, and getting nowhere at all, instead of discarding utopianism and getting down to earth, are in each other's hair—at the old, old game, of the pot calling the kettle black.

According to the "Call's" report, the ultra utopians—what must these be seeing that others are Utopian enough in all conscience!—won out at a meeting of the Publishing Association held Friday night, to decide upon some sort of a policy for the paper. It was hoped that the "magic name" of a magazine writer, as its editor, would revive the drooping fortunes of the "Call," which, despite the large fund it has had, is to-day, according to the Law Journal of the 11th, laboring under a judgment of \$3,000 secured against it by one of its creditors.

Morris Hillquit, according to the "Call" report, would eliminate references to Marx and Engels, also serious articles on Socialism. The magazine writer's advice was to run a list of labor union meetings on the editorial page, leave out the letters, and place humorous matter there. On this theory Puck and Judge must be the ideal for a Socialist paper.

The "Call" has never satisfied any thinking S. P. man as a Socialist paper, nor has it satisfied the utopians. It has been colorless, satisfying no one, and as a consequence what circulation it started with has dwindled away, and those responsible for its shortcomings are damning the workingmen and clawing one another.

Neither the Milwaukee "Victory," nor the "new policy" will help the "Call." The only thing that would help it they will not try, and that is get down to earth. To enable the "Call" to do that it would require a united and harmonious organization behind it. What it has behind it is an organization that has, as A. M. Simons declared, become a "hissing and a byword" to the American working class.

The "Call" is wrecked from inside its own party, its party itself being wrecked. J. H. Jersey City, April 18.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

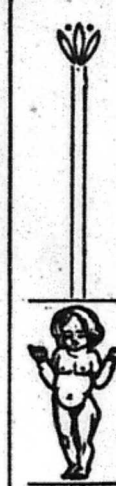
To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read in a recent issue of the Weekly People how "fine imported sardines," packed in "superlative olive oil," purchased in Pittsburgh, Pa., were found to be frauds, and where other death dealing "foods" were bought in the stores of Pittsburgh.

This adulterating of food is undoubtedly one of the most infamous of crimes against humanity. The earth teems with good wholesome foodstuffs, but capitalism, in order to glut its ferocious thirst for profit, pollutes them and poisons the human race. In Bliss' "Encyclopedia of Social Reform" appears an article on this subject which, boiled down, amounts to the following:

Lard is generally grossly adulterated with cotton-seed oil, and compound

lard is made almost wholly of this oil, but sometimes paraffin shares its company. The "dosing" of milk with formaldehyde and its adulteration is general. Almost all of the cheap grades of condensed milk are frauds. Cheese is very seldom the thing it pretends to be. Oleomargarine is still sold for butter and a thing known as "renovated butter," temporarily transformed, according to Commissioner Blackburn of Ohio, from unsalable butter in various degrees of putrefaction is sold in large quantities. But a new process of "faking" butter, which is no more than the solidifying of skimmed milk, threatens an overflow of the markets. Pulverized sugar is very liberally adulterated, and most, if not all, of the popular brands of maple sugar and syrup are substitutions. Molasses and fancy syrups are chiefly glucose. Virtually all sales of coffee to the consumer are fraudulent in one way or another. As over ninety-eight per cent. of all coffee imported into the United States comes from Latin America, it is evident that very few persons in this country have ever tasted either Mocha or Java. Coffee, especially when ground or pulverized, is very generally adulterated with beans, peas, barley, and other less wholesome substitution, while "coffee essence" and coffee compounds are almost invariably fraudulent. Tea is considerably "touched up" with graphite, substituted and adulterated. There is probably a certain amount of "touching up" of fish; 355,699 pounds of fish were seized and destroyed by the health authorities in New York city in 1905. Cocoas and chocolates are very frequently adulterated, sometimes with no more than an excess of starch, wheat flour, or maize, but in other cases with foreign fats and insoluble matter. The so-called gluten flour has been shown to be largely fraudulent, and bakers' bread is freely "dosed" with alum. Much of the cake in the cheap bakeries is unfit to eat, and as for the ordinary ice cream, it would be more appropriately named frozen starch and skimmed milk. Eggs have been fabricated to a certain extent, and "Egg Flake" and "bottled egg" are the product of putrid eggs deodorized by boracic acid. This whole class of commodities—vinegar, pickles, and condiments—is subject to the most shameless adulteration and substitution. Canned vegetables are very generally "freshened" or colored with chemical salts and preserved with boracic or salicylic acid. Peas, string beans, corn, asparagus and tomatoes are all subject to this manipulation. Canned or dried fruit suffer a fate similar to that of vegetables. Fruit spreads are subject to the most brazen and wholesale debasement or substitution. Cream of tartar and baking powder are variously adulterated or substituted, much of the former being nothing more than plain bicarbonate of soda. Candy, and especially cheap candy, is largely adulterated. It is, or was, actually colored by poisonous colors, one of which was chrome yellow, and terra alba, a white mineral, and was used for "loading" candy and cheapening it. So far as natural flavors are concerned, they have been almost entirely replaced by artificial compounds made by the chemist in the laboratory.

Now isn't this a beautiful revelation? What is this we have been reading? Why this is a mere confession of capitalism itself. It is an indictment drawn from the U. S. Food Report. A self confession of iniquity, plunder and murder. Let me add the following taken from one of Eugene Christian's diet lessons: "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which has been given to millions of babies in this country, is an opium product; and the opium fiends produced, and, graveyards filled by this fiendish compound, can be imagined, but will never be accurately known." Shades of Hell! Can anything be so beastly as this phase of profit mongery? Wm. H. Cusack. Chicago, Ill., April 3.



Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DELEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. A., HOLLAND, MICH.—There can be no feudalism without landlordism; but there can be landlordism without feudalism.

M. J. C., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The question: "What are the Socialists going to do with the illiterate and ignorant classes?" is not an intelligent one. It implies a number of things that are not so. It implies that an illiterate man cannot be reached without print; this is not so: the spoken word touching the man's class interests will reach him: in the measure that he sees that light will he strive to rid himself of the trammels of illiteracy. The question implies that ignorance is just one thing: yet a man may be ignorant of Greek and still be capable to discern facts: or he may be crammed full of learning and yet be blind as a bat. If a man is so dense that no education can get through his wool, why he then belongs in the ranks of the capitalist parties, as water-carrier or in some other role at capitalist parties' processions—and the capitalist parties are welcome to him.

N. T. E., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—"Oxford Latin" does not mean "good Latin." Far otherwise. In the 15th Century the term "Oxford Latin" was given to a jargon that pretended to be Latin but from which, as Greene puts it, even the traditions of grammar had fled.

C. S., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The man who considers "The Ideal City" the biggest fakirism he ever saw must have traveled with eyes shut to the actual fakirisms that surround him.

S. R. M., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—"Happy the man whose father went to the devil" is an old adage that means that none can be rich without committing crime, and that the rich must therefore go to the devil. It means, finally, also, that riches are good things, and that the man who is rich, not because he grew rich and would, therefore, have to go to the devil, but because he inherited his wealth, and his father saved him the necessity of gathering the riches himself, and, therefore going to the devil, is a lucky fellow. Quite a clever proverb.

S. M., CLEVELAND, O.—No: Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee is not a wage earner. Yes: he is an employer of labor, has his own pattern-makers shop. What of it? As was recently pointed out in these columns, there is nothing sacred in the proletarian; the sacredness lies in the proletarian class interests: it was proletarians who shot Ferrer, and did so in the faithful belief that they performed a patriotic and religious duty. If an employer plants himself upon the class interests of the employees class he does his duty by Socialism. Only by that staff is

Seidel to be measured. Does he? Does he not? The theory of the "horny hand" sanctity breeds Anarchic violence: cut it out.

A. A. G., SCRANTON, PA.—This office is not acquainted with St. Ledger's work "Australian Socialism."

D. L., NEW YORK—Take warning from Bryan. He is a man of natural parts: yet he perpetually talks through his hat on economic subjects. The reason? He never practised systematic reasoning.

C. A. F., BOSTON, MASS.—Theoretically—you understand? theoretically—the Republican party must win out in 1912, and the Democratic party cannot: ultimate triumph is bound to rest with the interests grouped in the Republican party. All the same, accidents are possible. Such an accident would be Democratic victory which could only be transitory. Besides the theoretic reasons that insure Republican success, there is this other reason. The chances ever are good that the Democratic party will blunder egregiously, and thus fail to avail itself of temporarily favorable chances.

W. A., ATLANTA, GA.—It was in the December issue of his "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine" that Tom Watson three times called Engels a "Jew."

R. O., MT. VERNON, S. D.—Such matters demand diving into the Census figures. A letter to L. H. Gibson, Manager National Wholesale Liquors Association, Cincinnati, O., might fetch some information.

A. W., NEW YORK—Why, surely, the Milwaukee affair is a "great victory"—by the Milwaukee Social Democratic party; surely it is no victory by the Socialist party, which, all around Milwaukee lies bleeding to death of the only "virtue" it had—its vote.

E. S., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Not all the absurd claims made for the Milwaukee victory can drive The People into the opposite extreme of denying the good there is in that victory. To be driven into such a false position would be to help lose to the Movement the good there is in the Milwaukee event.

T. A., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND: A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; W. S., DAYTON, O.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; T. B., SPOKANE, WASH.; A. S., ASHTABULA, O.; R. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; J. B., GLENDINE, MON.; A. S. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; G. A., MONTCLAIR, COLO.; J. S., PORTLAND, ORE.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
at City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, at City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are set in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All orders for bundles of the Weekly
People must be in this office, no later
than 4 p. m., on the Tuesday preceding
date of issue, to insure their being filled.

COLORADO S. E. C.

The Colorado State Committee, S. L.
P., met on April 19, Ben Hurwitz acting
as chairman. All members present ex-
cept Hawkins, excused.

Minutes of previous meeting read and
approved.

Communications: From Gerry of Sec-
tion El Paso Co. ordering due stamps and
requesting that the S. E. C. have a bun-
dle of back numbers of the Daily People
sent to the Section each week for free
distribution. The secretary had complied
with the request; action endorsed and
the secretary instructed to find out from
Gerry whether or not the Section wish
the order continued. A statement from
the Labor News Company on the activity
of the various States, as shown by the
amount of literature purchased, was read
and the situation discussed. A circular
letter was received from the trustees of
the national "Leaflet Distribution Fund"
calling for funds for the purpose of hav-
ing S. L. P. literature distributed free
throughout the country where the work
will be most effective; action deferred
until after next meeting of Section Denver.

Under new business the secretary was
instructed to send out a call for a refer-
endum vote on the question of whether
a State convention shall be held this
year, or the business of such convention
be transacted by the referendum, vote to
close May 19th.

Decided to purchase from the State
secretary an Edison Mimeograph at the
price of \$10.

Motion to adjourned, carried.
Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Connecticut
S. E. C. Socialist Labor Party, was held
at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford,
on April 19. Chas. Backofen in the chair.
All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communications from Section Mystic,
sending \$10 for State agitation fund and
\$12 for due stamps. Section Rockville
sending \$6 for due stamps, and regarding
the coming State convention. From
State E. C. Massachusetts regarding Sec-
tion Providence, R. I., and State canvass-
er-organizer. From National Secretary
Paul Augustine regarding Section Ken-
nington. From Section Bridgeport re-
garding the so-called S. L. P. Propaganda
Club. From J. Marek, New Haven, send-
ing bill of \$13.

Financial report: Income, \$34; expen-
ses, \$13.70; balance on hand, \$70.95.

The State Secretary, Fred Fellermann,
reported that he sent notice to all Sec-
tions regarding the State convention
which will be held on May 30 at Rock-
ville.

The following vote was cast where the
State convention should take place: for
Hartford 2; for Rockville, 62.

The so-called S. L. P. Propaganda Club
of Bridgeport is not officially recognized
through the press or S. E. C.

Bill of J. Marek was ordered paid.

Motion carried to accept the two State
agitation plans as proposed by the S. E.
C. of Massachusetts.

Adjournment followed.
Frank Knotek, Rec. Sec.

MAY DAY IN CANTON, OHIO.

International Labor Day will be cele-
brated in Canton, O., on SUNDAY, May
1st, 3 p. m. A mass meeting, at which
speakers in five languages will explain
the significance of the day, will be held
at Teutonia Hall, on Bucher street. It
behoves all comrades and sympathizers
to be present and bring their friends.

The arrangements for the affair have
been made by the Slavic, German and
English Educational clubs. And admis-
sion of 10 cents will be charged to cover
expenses. Besides the speeches, there
will be music and recitations appropriate
for the day.

Comrades, wake up, and let May 1st
be the starter for renewed activity,
which has been lacking only too long.
The steelworkers at the Stark Rolling
Mills have been locked out for attempt-
ing to organize. If we had a live Section
of the S. L. P. or Local of the I. W. W.

MAY DAY!

**"WORKINGMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING
TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS. YOU HAVE A WORLD
TO GAIN!"—KARL MARX**

May Day—International Labor Day
—is an occasion of universal interest
and significance. It is then that the
revolutionary toilers of the world send
fraternal greetings to each other,
pledging the aid of international soli-
darity, in their bitter struggle against
the master class.

Working class solidarity—Industrial,
political, international—is a pre-requi-
site for the Social Revolution.

Due to competition for the world's
markets, the capitalist class is torn
with dissensions: the wolfish thirst
for profits and the necessity of dispos-
ing of the surplus product stolen from
the workers impel the capitalists of
each separate country to strive fiercely
for the mercantile mastery of the
globe. So necessary is this mastery to
their continued existence, that we see
the capitalist governments increas-
ing their armies and navies as the
years go by, in preparation for that
vast conflict bound to be precipitated
by this struggle for markets,—and this
in spite of pretentious, tho' impotent,
Peace Congresses and similar hypocri-
tical twaddle. But while this antago-
nism of interest is evident, this other
fact is also true: that in their opposi-
tion to the Revolutionary Proletariat
the Capitalist exploiters are one, irrespec-
tive of race, creed or country: in
times of danger in their struggles with
the fleeced toilers, they smother their
animosities, close their ranks, and pre-
sent an undivided front to the common
foe; and in the measure that the So-
cialist Movement becomes more power-
ful, this international coalition of the
Capitalist class will become more se-
cure.

When we couple to this, that the
workers suffer a common exploitation,
in whatever land or clime they be,
the imperative need of International
Proletarian Solidarity is immediately
evident. And it is on May Day that
we give expression to this Spirit of
Fraternity.

here, immense work could be done to
clarify those workers and keep them out
of the hands of the fakirs, as it seems
that a majority of them are anxious to
organize industrially rather than in the
old wornout A. F. of L.

A meeting will be called in the
future for the purpose of re-organizing
Local 259 of the I. W. W., and it is to be
hoped that all former members will heed
the call when they receive notice of the
meeting. In the meantime, make it your
business to be present at the May Day
celebration.

MAY DAY IN BOSTON.

An International Labor Day Celebra-
tion, under the auspices of the Socialist
Labor Party of Greater Boston, will be
held SUNDAY afternoon, May 1, 3
o'clock, at People's Park, Grand View
and Beech streets, Roslindale. Speak-
ers, J. W. Leach of Providence, R. I., and
Thomas F. Brennan of Salem. Songs by
Liberty Brothers Singing Chorus.

Take Washington street to Grove or
Beech street cars from Forest Hills; get
off at Beech street. Admission free; re-
freshments on the grounds.

MAY DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Section Kings County, Socialist Labor
Party, will hold a mass meeting in ob-
servance of May Day at its headquarters
762 Broadway, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY
evening, May 1, 8 o'clock. Speakers will
be Frank E. Passano, James T. Hunter,
and Thomas Haupt.

Comrades and friends are requested to
advertise this meeting and make it a
success. Throwaways are now at the
headquarters for distribution. Get a
supply and give them out.

MAY DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

International Labor Day will be cele-
brated in Philadelphia by holding a
mass meeting in Mercantile Hall, 821
Franklin street, 3.30 p. m. under the
auspices of Joint Committee of the So-
cialist Labor Party. Speakers in differ-
ent languages will deliver short address-
es. Besides Section Phila., S. L. P., the
Hungarian Federation, S. L. P., South Slav-
onian Federation, S. L. P., Jewish Fed-
eration, S. L. P. will take part in the
meeting. All readers of the Party press
and friends are urged to attend.

MAY DAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Par-
ty, will celebrate May Day at its head-
quarters, 1717 S. Broadway, on SATUR-
DAY, April 30, 8 p. m. There will be
speechmaking, music, and dancing. Re-
freshments will be served. Admission
15 cents. All friends and workingmen
are invited to join this celebration.

The Committee.

The Socialist doctrine "Workingmen
of all countries, unite!" is no hollow
mockery, no mere lip-service, but a
pulsing and necessary fact. They who
by word or action do aught to sunder
this unity, betray the Socialist-prole-
tarian movement. Whatever their
pretensions of abstract fidelity may be
to Socialism, they are in fact either
ignorant fools, or, what is more likely,
schemers and politicians masquerad-
ing as revolutionists, and who see in
the Socialist movement, not a lever for
Proletarian Emancipation, but a means
of leaping into the saddle of political
place and power. Avoid such "Social-
ists" as one would a pestilence! And
an organization like the Socialist party
of this land, that at two successive
International Congresses and one Na-
tional Convention, introduces resolu-
tions aiming at the exclusion of immi-
grants from "backward races" is a
danger to the Working Class. Such
a move would create a spirit of Inter-
national Hostility, in lieu of solidarity;
it would shatter the Proletariat into
as many antagonistic factions as there
are races; and would make impossible
that unity so essential to our ultimate
triumph. "Workingmen of all coun-
tries, unite!" must be made, not a mere
empty phrase, but a living fact.

The only organization in this coun-
try in accord with International So-
cialism, and adhering strictly to the
above principles, is the Socialist Labor
Party—that has ever striven, and con-
tinues to strive, for the unity of the
Working Class. Hence it is the only
organization that can heartily, and
with enthusiasm, acclaim International
Labor Day. On Monday evening, May
2nd, the Socialist Labor Party will hold
a mass-meeting at Cooper Union,
Eight street and Fourth avenue, to
celebrate May Day, and to arouse the
workers' interests in joining the ranks
of the Social Revolutionists.

All working men and women are
urged to attend this meeting.

KIRCHER AND KOEPEL IN CIN-
CINNATI, O.

Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., has ar-
ranged a mass meeting to take place
SUNDAY, May 1st, 2 p. m., at Cosmopol-
itan Hall, 1313 Vine street, in which
Comrade John Kircher of Cleveland will
speak on the subject, "The Condition of
the Working Class and the First of
May." This meeting will be followed, in
the same hall, at 3.30 p. m. by a German
mass meeting with Comrade Richard
Koeppel of Cleveland, Editor of German
Party organ, as speaker. Admission to
both meetings is free. The comrades
should do their very best in the agitation
for good attendance. Readers of party
papers especially invited.

CHICAGO MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The 25th Ward Branch, S. L. P. of
Chicago, will hold their May Day Festi-
val in Clifton Hall, corner of Clifton
and Belmont avenues, SUNDAY, May 1st,
at 3 p. m. Comrades Wm. Nelson and
Carl Iverson will speak on "May First
as International Labor Day." There will
also be singing, music and declamation.
Later in the evening dancing will be had
and will last until midnight. Every
member and sympathizer invited.

MAY DAY IN DETROIT.

A grand First of May demonstration
of all workers of Detroit and vicinity
will take place at Socialist Turn Hall,
Sherman street, near Russel, on SUN-
DAY, May First 2.30 p. m. John D.
Goerke, of Cleveland, O., of the Social-
ist Labor Party will deliver the principal
address, "The Significance of May Day."
German, Polish and Hungarian speak-
ers will follow.

All workers should be present. Ad-
mission free.
Arranged by Section Detroit and Loc-
als of the I. W. W.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION
FUND.

E. Moonen, N. Y.	\$ 1.00
J. Hoeckenberger, New York Mills ..	.80
Max Stern, Schenectady	2.00
Fred Alritz, Schenectady	1.00
H. W. Hamilton, Schenectady	1.00
Section Rensselaer Co.	0.00
John Degen, Troy, N. Y.90
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Section Westchester Co. (on coupons)	3.00
Total	\$19.70

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Secy.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

PARTY'S WORKERS

Made a Pretty Good Showing Last
Week.

Organized effort is the secret of suc-
cess, in Socialist propaganda, as in other
things.

In the matter of getting subscriptions
there is too much lack of organized ef-
forts. The work being largely left to
individual initiative.

All honor to those individuals who
push out after new readers, but we do
wish to see their splendid work backed
up by a more general effort all along the
line.

From the tone of the letters that the
active propagandists are writing to us,
it is clear that there never was a more
opportune moment for S. L. P. propa-
ganda than the present.

One pleasing feature of our mailing
lists, that has been noticeable for some
time back, is the increased number of
readers who renew of themselves.

In the face of the enemy the Party
has pushed forward its entrenchments,
and planted its guns, the Daily and
Weekly People, and now, after ten years
of holding our position, we are making
ourselves heard. The Party's voice can
not effectively be heard, however, unless
the comrades make a strong and united
effort to have it heard.

The roll of honor, the names of those
sending two or more subscriptions dur-
ing the week, follows:

A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal.	7
J. Wilkevsky, San Francisco, Cal.	4
Cal. S. E. C., Los Angeles, Cal.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	13
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	5
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn.	2
W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.	3
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	2
S. L. P. Section, Holyoke, Mass.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	2
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	5
J. Colendiek, Newark, N. J.	4
A. Miller, Paterson, N. J.	2
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	2
W. H. Carroll, Depew, N. Y.	2
J. Donohue, New York	3
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y.	2
A. E. Reilly, Akron, O.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
A. Nelson, Gilmore, Alaska.	2
L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Ont.	4

Prepaid Cards sold: Holyoke, Mass.,
\$5.00; Newport News, Va., \$5.00; Fair-
banks, Alaska, \$4.00; Chicago, Ill., \$1.00;
Pittsburg, Pa., \$10.00.

Labor News Notes.

"The Executioner's Knife, or Joan of
Arc," the latest Sue story out in book
form, is going well. Section San Fran-
cisco takes 25 copies; Section Cincinnati,
W. R. Fox, agent, orders 18 copies, in

SECTION SEATTLE CELEBRATION.

International Labor Celebration will
be held on May 1, at Columbia Hall,
Seventh avenue, between Pike and
Union street, Seattle, Wash., by Sec-
tion Seattle, S. L. P. and the Seattle
S. L. P. Language Federations.

Programme:

1. Overture—	S. L. P. Band
2. Piano Solo—	C. Sears
3. Southern Comedy—	
	Edward Nelson, Claude Hill
4. Song—	Mrs. Steve Breardcliff
5. Recitation—	Miss Helen McPherson
	(the four-year-old agitator.)
6. Violin Solo—	Prof. E. O. Cavanaugh
7. Speech—	John Monette
8. Recitation—	Mrs. F. Blowers
9. Selection—	Band
10. Song: Quintette—	
	Miss O. Blowers, Miss P. Blowers,
	Burke Blowers, Mrs. Weir, Will
	Weir.
11. Speech—	Harold Lang
12. Song—	Mrs. Durkenfeld
13. Violin Solo—	M. Warsett
14. March—	Band.
15. Grand Ball till midnight.	

MAY DAY IN ST. PAUL.

The Socialist Labor Party in St.
Paul, Minneapolis, will celebrate In-
ternational Labor Day on SUNDAY,
May 1, in Central Annex Hall, West
Sixth street and Washington avenue.
A grand mass meeting has been ar-
ranged to be held at 3 p. m. William
E. McCue, candidate for Mayor, and
other speakers will deliver addresses.
Workingmen are invited to join in the
demonstration.

addition to \$17.50 of other books; Geo.
Signarowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., is back
with an order for 10 copies, having dis-
posed of 10 the week previous.
Other orders were:

Florence, Ariz.	\$ 1.00
Pomona, Cal.	1.00
Winthrop, Cal.	2.00
New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Chicago, Ill.	3.40
Peoria, Ill.	1.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	5.75
Boston, Mass.	16.80
Holyoke, Mass.	9.50
St. Paul, Minn.	5.60
Winona, Minn.	1.00
Manchester, N. H.	4.00
Plainfield, N. J.	1.00
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1.00
Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.20
Buffalo, N. Y.	7.20
Jamestown, N. Y.	4.00
New York City	29.80
Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Troy, N. Y.	1.58
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.50
Pittsburg, Pa.	9.10
Scranton, Pa.	1.00
Providence, R. I.	1.00
Salt Lake, Utah	1.40
Newport News, Va.	4.00
San Antonio, Tex.	4.00
Spokane, Wash.	1.50
Tacoma, Wash.	5.55
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
Hamilton, Can.	2.00
Montreal, Can.	2.00
Vancouver, Can.	1.00
Edinburgh, Scotland	5.53

OPERATING FUND.

Receipts to this fund have not been
very brisk of late. Did the revenue
from subscriptions and book orders
make up for the decrease in contribu-
tions it would preserve the balance,
but the income from those sources
has also fallen off some, hence we are
compelled to call your particular at-
tention to the Operating Fund. Some
of our friends who are not active in
the work of propaganda should take
advantage of this opportunity to help
out the Party's institutions.

The following are the amounts re-
ceived the past week:

Branch 120, W. S. & D. B. S.	
Bristol, Conn.	1.50
Branch 46, W. S. & D. B. S.	
Passaic, N. J.	2.00
M. Sussmann, Hartford, Ct.	1.00
L. Chun, Philadelphia, Pa.50
H.D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va.	2.00
Branch 27, Workmen's Circle, Rochester, N. Y.	1.00
Branch 67, W. S. & D. B. S.	
Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
D. S. Law, W. Springfield, Mass.50
J. W. Leach, Providence, R. I.	1.00
E. S. Newport News, Va.25
M. C. Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$ 1.00
Friend, New York	4.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
Branch 216, W. S. & D. B. S.	
Lorain, O.	2.00
Total	\$ 19.75
Previously acknowledged ..	6,271.98
Grand total	\$6,291.73

WHAT TO READ.

(Continued from page four.)

they will be given the opportunity to
work, a "right" now denied a large
portion of the working class.

Let us begin charity at home. If
we realize the necessity of educating
the workers, we must ourselves master
the fundamental principles of sci-
entific economics. As stated in the edi-
torial columns of The People not long
ago, let us know the true Socialist by
his answer to the question: What is
the law of exchange-value, which
forms the basis of working class, i. e.,
scientific economics. Let us divest
ourselves of all prejudices and pre-
conceived notions, and we shall soon
find that after all it is not such an
abstruse problem. If time be scarce,
study first "Value, Price and Profit,"
absorb yourself in it, and the difficul-
ties of understanding the greater work,
"Capital," will be lessened. Only
sound knowledge on this vital sub-
ject will avail; bombastism, "lam-
pooning or lamentation," pure and
simple will accomplish naught but
confusion.
A. P.

FIRST OF MAY IN CLEVELAND, O.

The Cleveland comrades will celebrate
International Labor Day, SUNDAY, May
1, at Acme Hall (Club Rooms), East
Ninth street, near Scovill avenue, begin-
ning at 4 p. m. Comrade James Rugg
will deliver the May address. Songs by
the Sozialistische Liedertafel, recitations,
etc., will be the programme. Tickets 15
cents a couple. After the programme,
dance.

CALL TO AID S. L. P. PROPAGANDA
IN THE NORTHWEST.

To Members and Sympathizers of the
Socialist Labor Party of the Pacific
Northwest:

Greeting:—The Washington State
Executive Committee has engaged Com-
rades Charles Pierson and August Gill-
maus to carry on a campaign of propa-
ganda in the Northwest this coming
summer in the interest of the Socialist
Movement. Pierson will begin work at
Portland, Oregon, on April 15th, and
from there he will make a tour of
Washington and British Columbia,
speaking, selling Party literature, and
securing subscriptions for our Party
papers. About June 1st, Gillmaus will
follow Pierson, and make his tour of
agitation and organization.

In order to carry on this propaganda
among the workers, we must have
FUNDS. As the emancipation of the
working class must be the work of the
working class, we urgently request all
members of the S. L. P., and our sym-
pathizers in the Northwest to contrib-
ute to a fund to carry on this work of
education and organization.

If all our members and those in sym-
pathy with this grand movement for
working class freedom will contribute to
the limit of their ability, we will be en-
abled to carry on such a campaign in
this territory this summer as will cause
the master class to tremble, and force
the freaks and fakirs to take to the tall
timber.

We trust that every member and
sympathizer of the S. L. P. will nobly
respond to this appeal for aid, and help
us propagate our principles.

Send donations by P. O. money order
or registered letter to the undersigned
State Secretary.

Washington State Ex Committee,
J. E. Bliard, Financial Secretary,
1011 E. Thomas street, Seattle, Wash.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., LECTURE.

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose,
Calif., will hold public meetings, during
the month of May, on Sunday evenings,
8 p. m., at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162 S.
First street.

May 1st—Mr. Chas. A. Johnson, Fruit-